HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 129— BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 2 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
15 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1st Oct	RAZMAK ..		10,602
8th „	RANPURA ..		16 585
15th „	NALDERA x		16,088
22nd „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on on the 23September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marsellies and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „	MERKARA ..	8.233
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st „	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
3rd June	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
8th „	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
8th „	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE INDIA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 May.	1 June
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	26 „	5 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	3 June	12 „
Muroran Maru ..	5371	19 „	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29 „	13 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23788. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kifunezan Maru No. 2.	17th May	4th June
x Indo Maru ..	2nd June	6th „
Celebes Maru ..	10th „	24th „
Borneo Maru ..	24th „	6th July.

x Proceeds to Calcutta.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSES."
P. Box No. 358.
Ta uilding, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

Modern India's Products

FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI
'CASTLE" BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING
—:o:—
GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.
SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,
Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.
—:o:—
STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.
Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone : 20418.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation .	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to —
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabili shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46 090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valua ion calculatiou .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alive Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA,
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS for admissions into the OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, (managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, Registered under Act XXI of 1860) should reach the Principal on or before the 1st of July, 1927. Selected candidates will be informed of the date on which they should join the school. Applications without admission fee will not be considered. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.

A 28639

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail. fare Paid. Rules on two annas stamp.—PRESIDENT, ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.

A R241

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE TYPEWRITER CLEANING & OILING SERVICE. A typewriter can only do good work when the types are cleaned and it is oiled and kept in order. Especially during monsoon the machine becomes rusty if not properly cared for. Write us a line on your letter-head to-day and our man will call at your office and Dust, Clean and Oil your machine—no matter what make of typewriter you use-without any charge. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 317, Hornby Road, Opp. Thomas Cook and Son, Fort, Bombay.

T

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other Interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bandrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.

F R277

AMIN NURSERY.—Bombay Crawford Market No. 1—Extremely fine fresh selection of monsoon flower and vegetable seeds. Prompt and careful attention. Post Parcel of 24 varieties of vegetables seeds at Rs. 5, 24 varieties of Flower seeds at Rs. 5/-, 12 varieties of any seeds at Rs. 2/12/- Postage and Packing extra.

F

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Gauranteed. Particulars on request. "SKI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND 4 FOR SALE, overhauled, and in sound condition, owner transferred. Rs. 700. Apply Box. No. 1982 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

J A. R276

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.

"THE MOSLEM CHRONICLE"

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER of the "MOSLEM CHRONICLE", coming out in June. It will contain articles both by eminent Moslem and non-Moslem Scholars and Politicians. Illustrations of Moslem Monuments and photos of historic personages of the Moslem world will be reproduced. The Number will be a record of the most valuable documents relating to Moslem Culture, Education, Literature, Politics and History.

Free to subscribers whose annual subscription (Rs. 12/-) paid in advance. Rs. 2/- per copy for those who pay in advance. During June cash price Rs. 2/8, after June Rs. 5/- per copy.

Apply:—

THE MANAGER,
"The Moslem Chronicle,"
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

28562

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—

LOT NO. I.—CHHOTANI SAW MILLS, situated next to Timber Pond, Sewri Bombay, with Railway siding running along pond and connected with Bombay Port Trust Railway, area 19489 square yards, up-to-date sawing machinery in running order, run by steam, Electric power close by, fire-proof shed and several other sheds. Close to Sewri electric railway station.

LOT NO. II.—Hardware stores: Bolts and Nuts, Screws Nettlefolds of various sizes both brass and iron, Spring Steel flats, Mitre Metal Polish, Life Buoys, Bench Vices etc., etc.

LOT NO. III.—Furniture Machinery Sagar & Co's make, Circular and Frame Saws.

LOT NO. IV.—Timber Stock: Deal Wood Poon wood, Sesum Wood.

Further details from the undersigned.

Undersigned not bound to accept the highest or any other offer.

Intending purchasers allowed to inspect goods and premises on previous application to the undersigned.

Last date for sending offers, 15th July, 1927.

MANAGING SECRETARY,
Chhotani Saw Mills,
Sewri, Bombay.

28641

NOTICE

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the services of Mr. MANEKJI ADARJI BHATHENA, who was a Manager in "The Industrial Printing Press" have been DISPENSED with from 31st May, 1927. He has now no right to represent my Press or otherwise deal with its management.

P. B. PAVRI,
Proprietor.

Bombay, 1st June, 1927. 28642

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS LTD, CLOTH SHOP
9, FORBES STREET, FORT.
Tel: No. 23975.

SALE.

From 1st to 8th June, 1927.
ATTRACTIVE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

28607

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARIBHAU SAWALARAM MEHER, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Landlord, deceased, who resided at the time of his death at Parel Foad, Byculla, opposite the Victoria Gardens, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Shanker Haribhau the minor son of the deceased, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay and limited to the period of his minority.

BANUBAI, widow of Haribhau Sawalaram Meher, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel Road, Byculla, opposite the Victoria Gardens, outside the Fort of Bombay Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 12th day of May, 1927.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

28640

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

AS FRIDAY, the 3rd June, 1927. has been proclaimed a Public Holiday on account of H. M. the King Emperor's birthday, week-end return tickets will be issued from Thursday morning the 2nd June, 1927, and will be available for completion of the return journey by 19 Down and 8 up advertised to arrive at Poona and Bombay at 12-30 and 15-15 hours respectively on the following Tuesday.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
1st June 1927. 28645

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Coal Ashes on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Church Gate, Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June, 1927.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500 in cash, must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate,
25th May, 1927. 28619

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA BAZAR STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instruction from Mr. G. B. Pandya Attorney for the first Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Mahomedally Teyabally Motiwalla who has failed to complete the purchase of the said property purchased by him from auction sale held on Friday the 19th November, 1926 Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public Auction the undermentioned Property on Thursday, the 2nd June, 1927, at 4.30 P.m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura Bazar Street admeasuring (195) Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3228, 4289 New No. 10088-10841 Old Survey No. 2223, 3841 and New Survey Nos. 1/6710, 3/6710 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E. Ward Nos. 1026, 1763 and Street Nos. 120-122-124-126 and 3

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Mr. G. B. Pandya Attorney for the first Mortgagees at his Office at P. & O. Bank. Bldg. Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

Mr. V. B. PENDHARKAR presents under the auspices of the

LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI

NEW PLAY! COSTUMES IN AN IENT STYLE!!!

SHIKKA KATYAR

(BY Mr. Y. N. TIPNIS)

FIRST OPENING PERFORMANCE

TO-NIGHT, 2nd June 1927 at 8-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, 4th June 1927 at 8-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 5th June 1927 at 3-0 p.m.

AT THE

BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

BOOKING IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE.

SATURDAY
JUNE
4

MUST GO TO SEE

THE GUARDING ANGEL

IMPERIAL FILM CO.'s JEWEL PICTURE
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

FOR SOUND PRACTICAL TRAINING IN
ACCOUNTANCY, AUDITING, BANKING, SECRETARIAL

and other Courses for G. D. A., L.C.C., Corporation of Accts., Incorporated Secretaries' and Institute of Bankers' Exams., it will be in your interest to enrol at

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.

Best Staff, individual attention, fees moderate and payable by instalments. Send for Prospectus at Yusuf Bldg., Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.

SPECIAL CLASSES will be shortly Started for "D. COM. M. C." EXAMS. of the INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON
Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 1

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£102.10.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£85.0.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 9. 6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 109.0. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 9. 3
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.14.9
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 5.19.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£109. 0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£100. 0.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£97.10.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.17.3
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.15.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6. 6.6
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£18.13.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£117. 0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£70.0.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£90.15.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£60. 0.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£103. 0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£101.10.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.12.6
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3. 2.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.16.0
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£49.10.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£4.16.3
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£9. 7.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£82. 0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.16.3
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£195.0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£87.10.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£100.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 193448)	£100	£100	£99.0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)	£100	£100	£100.10.0

REMARKS:— Market —dull.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 1st June.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have re-ceived the following quotations by special telegram from their agents in Colombo,to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per Acre	Tea bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1926	Dividend per cent. 1927
Bukit Darah Rubber	25	10	683	850		18	
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18	10	730	315		20	
Ceylon Planters	42-8	10	310	714	93+	40	
Ceylon Rubber	62-8	10	314	1400		100	
Clunes Estates	37 8	10	455	1048		10	
Cochin Rubber	50	15	370	1094		35	
Eila Tea	340	100	474	1072		5	
Estates Co. of Uva	36-8	10	565	325	2512	33	
Fairlawn Estate	33	15	1094		685	20	
Frocester Estates	85	10	281	997		100	
Hatbawe Rubber	17	10	930	861		5	
Honiton Rubber	11-8	10	1344	397			
Horawala Rubber	80	10	390	768		120	
IndoMalay Estates	25	10	612	735		40	
Jambulande T. & Rub	18	10	730	526		20	
Jebong Rubber	23	10	738	1626		30	
Kalutara Company	53	10	412	1212		100	
Kalutara Rubber	25	10	825	547		31	
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	323		40	
Langat River	35	10	441	1112	925+	73	
Lanka Rubber	87-8	10	220	531		135	
Lansdowne Rubber	212-8	50	550	817		75	
Maha Uva Estates	51	10	405		822	45	
Matale Valley Rubber	33	10	670	587		10	
Meall Mor Estates	28	15	725	418	543	22 1/2	
Mirishena Rubber	59	10	388	912		95	
Naranjoda Rubber	35	10	479	365		15	
Neuchatel Estates	56	15	720	2423	695	40	
North-Western Rub.	2 -8	10	413	778	414	35	
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	28	10	690	822	411	6	
Rubber Growers'	44 1/2	XD 10	426	634		85	10
Saffragam T. & Rub.	220	50	383	3207	379	10	
Talgaswella Tea	65	10	232	960	195	95	
Torrington Tea	20	10	1240		501	17	
Udabage Tea	91	20	439	1330	150	65	
Udapolla Rubber	28	10	1116	730		32 1/2	
Ullswater Rubber	20	10	445	375		30	
Vogan Tea	57-8	10	395	1185	956	65	

Interims Interims for 1926 + Cocoanuts

Remarks.—Market—steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 1.05 Cents Rubber Growers X D 10 per cent. 1st Int. for 1927.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 1.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Name	Face Value	Latest. Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	£ 1 0 0	1 5 7½
4½% India Loan 1950/55	100 0 0	90 12 6
African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 0 0	1 7 3
Anglo Dutch Plants of Java.	1 0 0	2 9 0
Attock Oil.	1 0 0	1 2 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 0	0 19 6
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 0 0	0 13 9
Burma Copn.	Rs. 10 0 0	0 14 10½
British American Tobacco.	£. 1 0 0	5 3 0
Courtaulds Ord.	1 0 0	6 9 10½
Calico Printers	1 0 0	1 6 6
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	0 6 8	1 14 9
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	1 0 0	4 10 7½
English Elec. Co., Ord.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Fine Spinners, Ord.	1 0 0	2 3 9
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 0 0	1 10 3
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 11 10½
Siemens Bros.	1 0 0	1 7 3
Central Provinces Manganese.	1 0 0	6 6 3
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 13 9
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	1 0 0	2 1 0
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 0	0 9 3
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.	1 0 0	2 2 0
Soudan Plantations.	1 0 0	4 5 7½
Vickers Ord.	0 6 8	0 10 6
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	5 5 0	0 12 9
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 1 0

Remarks:—Government Securities—Dull and Uninteresting. General Securities—Steady but little doing. Oil shares—Dull and Uninteresting.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 31

July	16.82+.38
October	17.18+.35
December	17.43+35
January	17.50+36
March	17.69+.35
Middling Spot	17.05+.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 31

July	16.85+.01
October	17.14+.02
Middling Spot	16.59

NEW YORK.

New York, May 31

New York. 10.30 a.m.— (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
July	16.55+.11
October	16.93+.10
January	17.23+.09
New York. Noon Call.—	
July	16.54+.10
October	16.92+.09
January	17.21+.07
New Orleans. 9 a.m.—	
July	16..63—.21
October	16.92—.20

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 31.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 24,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 11,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 21,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 31

May	——
June	8.89—.02
July	8.94—.04
August	8.97—.04
September	9.02—.05
October	9.07—.06
November	9.08—06
December	9.11—.07
January	9.13—.07
February	9.15—.07
March	9.20—.06
April	9.20—.07
May	9.23—.07
June	9.23
Middling Spot	9.14—.03

SALES.

Liverpool, May 31

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 31

Scinde, Good	7.35
Scinde, Fully Good	7.55
Scinde, Fine	7.75
Bengal, Good	7.35
Bengal, Fuly Good	7.55
Bengal Fine	7.75
Oomra, Good	7.75
Oomra, Fully Good	8.000
Oomra, Fine	8.25
Broach. Good	7.75
Broach, Fully Good	8.05
Broach, Fine	8.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liver pool, May 31

May	——
June	16.40—.25
July	16.40—.25
August	16.42—.25
September	16.48—.25
October	16.46—.31
November	16.56—.24
December	16.70—.08
January	16.51—.25
February	16.51—.25
March	16.45—.26
April	16.45—.26
May	16.42—.26
June	16.42
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	16.95—.20

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 31.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £19 3/4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £117 1/2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1/2.

National Bank £49 1/2.

Eastern Bank £6 3/8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 7/8.

Conversion Loan £76 3/8.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £58.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £59 7/8.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £69 7/8.

Consols £54 7/8

War Loan 5 per cent £100 3/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/2.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 31

Demand Bills	485.43

LONDON METALS.

London, May 31

Copper, English Best Selected £58 3/8.

Copper, Braziers, £70.

Yellow Metal, £64 1/2.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £24 3/4.

Corrugated Sheets, 25 gauge £14 7 8.

Tin, English Ingots £288 3/4.

Quicksilver, per bottle, (75 lb) £22 1/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 31

Silver—Business small.

Spot	26 3/8
Forward	26 1/2

COFFEE.

New York, May 31.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 15 5/8.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE REPORT.

MR. V. H. A. GANNY.

Calcutta, 28th May 1927.

Jutes:—The period under review does not show voluminous trading under this section. Prices have fluctuated within narrow limits. It is remarkable that inspite of a weak tone in Hessians, the values are on the whole well maintained. Unless some unforeseen circumstance intervenes it is safe to predict that no very substantial changes will take place, until the publication of Jute forecast.

The speculative scrips Howrah, Clive and National after opening at Rs. 41/12 and 33/8 c. d. steady receded a little closing at Rs. 47/2, 42/- and 32/12 x. d. respectively. Presidency were steady round about Rs. 11. Birla and Hukumchand were done at 14/8 and 17 respectively. Among the nigher denominations Auckland, Cheviot and Orient were a steady feature and business were done at Rs. 318, 342 and 286 respectively. Otherwise there is no special change to report.

Coals:—There was more activity in this section and prices were well maintained. Raneegunge and Union were done up to Rs. 32x and 20 respectively.

Tea Shares:—The market is improving and the tone is steady.

Banks:—Imperial Bank F. P. and Contry, were quoted at Rs. 1480 and 372 at the close. There is nothing worth recording in this section.

Govt. Securities:—Prices continued to fall in the beginning of the week but towards the close the rates have slightly improved.

Miscellaneous:—There was very little interest in this section except in Indian Iron and Steel, Indian Galvanizing and Burn & Co., which being the chief features were supported by investors on better prospects. Indian Iron and Steel rose from 10/12 to 11/14, Indian Galvanizing changed hands at Rs. 6/8 while Burn & Co., were steady, and had buyers up to Rs. 286. National Insurance jumped from Rs. 235 to Rs. 1005.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 31

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 1/2 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4 13/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 31

T T Berlin on London	20.49 3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13 3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	27.67
T T Milan on London	88.25
T T Berne on London	25.24
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.00

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 31

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11 1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London May 31

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
May/June shipment sellers 56/9.
Rosario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
MayJune shipment sellers 57/6.
Wheat, Australian.—
May/June shipment sellers 57/9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
June shipment paid 57/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 31

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c. and f. Calcutta.—
June per cwt. 16/1 1/2.
July/Sept per cwt. 16.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 16/1 1/2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July/Sept per cwt 16/1 3/4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt 16/2 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 31

Smoked Sheet, Standard lb. Spot 1/7 3/4 buyers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 1/7 7/8 sellers.

Pale Crepe lb. Spot 1/7 3/4 buyers.

Pale, Crepe lb. Spot 1/7 7/8 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London May 31.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
May June shipment offered £9:2:6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
May/June shipment offered £18:.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
June/July shipment quoted £20:10.

DELHI, May 30.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has declared forfeited all copies of a picture entitled "Sacrificial Scene of Swami Shradhanand for Shudhi."—A. P.

* * * * *

The trial of the accused Ashghar Ali in the Accountant General's Office Misappropriation Case opened at Hyderabad, on Monday when the accused pleaded not guilty.—A. P.

* * * * *

The Commission appointed by the Nizam to enquire into the cause of Hindu-Muslim fracas at Nanded has commenced its work.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 1st of June 1927

STATIONS.	Temperature, Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Change in past 24 hrs.
Quetta	87.1	44.6	+1.6
Multan	109.6	82.3	+5.4
Rawalpindi	88.7	64.0	+2.4
Lahore	102.8	70.3	+1.6
Hissar	104 8	72.7	+3.0
Ambala	103.1	75.9	+4.2
Delhi	100.8	79 2	+1.4
Agra	103.8	71.0	—1.9
Mainpuri	104.3	19.9	—1.5
Jhansi	106.7	78.0	—2.8
Cawnpore	105.0	75.6	—2.2
Allahabad	108 2	78.6	—0.4
Jacobabad	110.5	84.1	+1.7
Karachi	88.4	78.3	—0.3
Bikaner	104.4	77.1	+0.2
Ajmer	103.7	78.4	—0.5
Jaipur	111.0	78.2	+4.6
Kotah	106.0	83.0	+4.9
Mount Abu	89.7	75.4	+5.0
Bhuj	104.4	78.1	+3.2
Dwarka	97.7	80.8	+4.9
Veraval	86.8	78.9	—1.8
Rajkot	103.1	77.2	+ .8
Bhavnagar Para.	102.2	80.9	+2.4
Surat	98.1	81.2	+1.2
Ahmedabad	106 0	82.2	+3.0
Deesa	109.0	80.6	+4.3
Neemuch	101.7	81.0	+3.4
Indore	101.1	80.8	+5.2
Jubbulpore	103 9	78.1	×0.1
Sanger	102.8	81.0	+0.3
Hoshangabad	108.1	83.4	+3.9
Khandwa	106.2	82.2	+3.9
Akola	110 0	81.9	—0.6
Amraoti	107.8	85.1	+5.2
Narpur	108.7	86.9	+1.9
Chanda	112.8	82.1	—0.4
Raipur	109.9	86.3	+2.4
Bombay	93.0	82.5	—0.5
Ratnagiri	90.8	78.4	+1.1
Marmugoa			
Karwar	85.5	75.4	—0.4
Malegaon	103.1	80.0	+1.8
Ahmednagar	98.1	73.4	—0.9
Poona	97.4	73.8	+2.9
Sholapur	99.1	80.0	0
Bijapur	91.8	71.3	—1.6
Belgaum	88.0	70.6	+0.4
Aurangabad	101.9	78.5	+1.3
Nizamabad (Indur.)			
Hyderabad	104.3	80.3	—0.6
Mangalore			
Calicut	84.6	73.8	+0.8
Cochin	82.1	73.0	- 2.0
Trivandrum	81.1	73.7	+0.3
Colombo	86.6	77.4	+0.4
Masulipatan	112.1	87.0	—0.2
Bellary	99.0	77.2	+1.8
Cuddapah	104.6	84.2	+1.2
Madras	106.7	85.8	+2.8
Bangalore	89.0	68.2	+0.5
Coimbatore	88.7	73.0	—0.6
Trichinopoly	100.7	80.4	+0.3
Nagapatam	10 .7	82.4	—0.5

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1st June 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.6-0 inches (.147 above normal.

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.523 inches (.151 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .053.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.9 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.0 deg. (2.4 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.5 deg. (1.2 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 o|o|.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 67 o|o|.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10)

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00in.

Total rainfall during the year 0.17 in.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Following is the summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally in defect. Temperature was below normal in the north and east of the province. Multan recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 110 deg.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were markedly below normal in the west of the province and the minimum alone in the east. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in defect outside lower Sind. Maximum temperature alone was below normal in upper Sind and the minimum in east Rajputana, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were lower than usual in north Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111 deg. at Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in considerable defect in Central India West and in moderate defect locally in Gujarat and east Kathiawar. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Deesa recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 109 deg.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the east of the area and in general lightly to moderately clouded over the west. The air is drier than usual. Temperature was generally above normal in the south of the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 113 deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.15 in. of rain and Karwar 0.36 in. Skies are heavily clouded over the south of the area and lighly clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 93 deg.9 (2 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 82 deg..5 (1 deg. above nofmal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north of the livision. Maximum temperature was ower than usual at Bijapur alone and the minimum higher in north Hyderabad and he adjacent parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks:—Rainfall has extended northwards along the west coast of the Peninsula and has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar. The chief amounts, besidesz these already mentioned, are 1.02 in. at Calicut, 0.19 in. at Cochin and 0.72 in. at Calicut, 1.19 in. at Cochin and 0.72 in. at Trivandrum. Colombo reports a rainfall of 0.48 in.

Forecast.—Further extension of rainfall is probable in the Peninsula.

NEWS IN BRIEF

His Excellency the Governor, Chancellor of the Madras University, has invited Rao Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, University Professor to deliver the Convocation Address of the University and the latter has accepted the invitation.—A. P.

* * * * *

Mr. W. C. Bannerjee has been elected Chairman and Mr. A. L. Ojah, M.L.C., Vice Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta, for 1927.—Free Press.

* * * * *

The Government of Bengal have intimated to the Calcutta University that they will not bear expenses of election from the University Constituency to the Bengal Council. The University is considering the desirability of conducting such election in future.—Free Press.

* * * * *

An Allahabad message of May 31st says: A dacoity is reported to have been committed in a railway train at Phephna on May 26th when ornaments valued at about Rs. 1200/- are said to have been removed from the body of a 15 year old girl. The dacoits are reported to have made good their escape.—A. P.

* * * * *

The "Leader" learns that Mr. B. Mahandra Deva Varmo, M. L. C. has joined the Nationalist Party of the W. P. Legislator Council.—A. P.

* * * * *

Pandit Nekiram Sharma, Propaganda Secretary of the Hindu Maha Sabha has called a meeting of the Sub-committee for the 5th June at Delhi.—Free Press.

* * * * *

Indian circles in Ootacamund were somewhat perturbed on Thursday at the news of the sudden death by asphixiation at the Modern Hindu Hotel, of two Mysoreans who had gone there to spend the season, from asphixiation. The names of the deceased are as yet unknown.—Free Press.

* * * * *

The Indian Museum and Asiatic Society of Bengal are jointly organising an exhibition in Calcutta next cold weather for the benefit of the delegates of the Far Eastern Congress of Tropical Medicine. Every section of Indian Museum will take part in the Exhibition.—Free Press.

* * * * *

Narendranath Dass and Nagendranath Sen, who have been detained in Midnapur Central Jail, were transferred to Alipur. Narendranath, says the correspondent of "Forward", is in a weak state of health and is suffering from dysentry and rheumatic pains.—Free Press.

* * * * *

Circumstances relating to the tragic death of Mr. Pareshchandra Sen, High Court Vakil, were enquired into by the Calcutta Coroner on Tuesday when Mr. Sen's two sons described the outrage. The Jury's verdict was death due to stab wounds inflicted by Kundu under such circumstances that the act amounted to murder.—Free Press.

* * * * *

The Additional Presidency Magistrate Calcutta sentenced on Tuesday, one Korbanali of Lower Chitpore Road to fifteen months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default to undergo another six months' hard labour for possessing five and a half maunds of contraband opium and half a maund of charas without license worth about Rs. 36,000.—Free Press.

* * * * *

Syed Asadulla Siraji was placed before the Alipore Magistrate to take his trial on charge of sedition for delivering a speech at Sham Park during the National Week. After hearing defence pleader Siraji was let out on bail of Rs. 500.—Free Press.

* * * * *

Four Mahomedans have been arrested at Lahore, in connection with the burning of a Hindu temple outside Bhati Gate during the Lahore disturbances and further investigation is continuing. Two Mahomedans have been arrested and challaned under section 307 I.P.C. for the alleged attempt to murder Dr. Trilokchand.—A. P.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 1.

Yesterday London Silver Market closed at a loss of India and China sold. Quiet and steady. London speculators bought to cover their sales. China was a buyer at lower rates. Market likely to move within narrow limits.

The local market opened steady and prices ruled rather quiet on some realizing There was only small business and the market closed as under:—

Bar Silver Spot	60 4 0
Jaishta	60 4 0
Ashadh	60 2 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, June 1.

The market is steady with a small business. Closing quotations were reported as under:—

Bar gold spot	21 8 9
Jaishta delivery	21 8 9
Ashadh delivery	21 8 9
Double options premiums.	
Jaishta	0 0 9
Ashadh	0 1 6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 1.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 485 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 88.25.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, June 1.

3 Months 4-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
1 Month 5 per cent.
3 Months 4 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 1.

Market opened this morning firm with bulls buying 3 1/2 per cent. paper at 77/13. Local Banks sold which dropped the quotation to 77/10. But at this rate short covering was in evidence. Market closed steady at 77/11. In view of easy money market in future the bears are holding aloof. It is therefore likely that we may see the market to a little steadier.

Bombay, June 1.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/11.
3 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1980/70 Rs. 88/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/13.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/6.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Tone of Market:—Forward rates 15th June 3 1/2 per cent. Rs. 77/12; 1945-55: Rs. 107/14. Quiet but steady.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 1.

The linseed market opened to-day for September delivery at Rs. 11/14/6 and improved to Rs. 12 on local operators buying. At the advance there was some profit taking and the market closed at Rs. 11/14/9. The Wheat market opened at Rs. 8/3/6 for September delivery and improved to Rs. 8/5/6 on upcountry buying mostly from Punjab. Towards close there was some long liquidation and the market closed steady at Rs. 8/4/6.

Wheats white 70-30 Rs. 7/9/6.
Wheats white Delhi Rs. 7/13/0.
Linseed bold brown Rs. 11/4/0.
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore Rs. 11/10/0.
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore Rs. 12/10/0.
Rapeseed yellow Gujarat Rs. 12/10/0
Gingellyseed bold white Rs 17/4/0.
Poppyseed white Rs. 17/8/0.
Castorseed Rs. 10/5/0.
Cottonseed Rs. 4/12/6
Groundnuts Rs. 13/0/0.
Mowraseed Rs. 7/7/0.
Myrabollam Jubbulpore Rs. 23/0/0.
Myrabollam Bhimdi Rs. 25/0/0.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

MUKTSAR, (Punjab) May 30.

Wheat Har	4 11 9
Wheat Bhadon	4 14 5
Wheat Asuj	4 15 9
Gram Jeth	3 12 9
Gram Har	3 14 0
Gram Asuj	4 2 6
Barley Jeth	3 6 3
Barley Asuj	3 11 6
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8 2 0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 4 9

READY.

Wheat 4/10 to 4/15, Gram 3/12 to 3/14, Barley 3/6/3, Rapeseeds 7/8 to 8/2, Cotton. seed. 4/1/.
Market arrival.
Wheat 4,000 mds. Gram 2,000 mds. Barley 1,000 mds. Rapeseeds 100 mds.
Market condition.
Increasing.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 1.

Wheat	14,969 cwts.
Linseed	13,381 ,,
Rape, Rai, and Mustardeeds	1,075 ,,
Gingellyseeds	217 ,,
Poppyseed	1,230 ,,
Groundnuts	1,523 ,,
Castorseed	3,201 ,,
Rice	16,079 ,,
Myrabollams	5,145 ,,
Cottonseed	2,406 ,,
Mowraseed	40 ,,
Gram	2,365 ,,
Joowar	458 ,,
Barley	29 ,,
Bajree	2,954 ,,
Coal	1,127 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 1.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2d. per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels.
Our Forward Market has also ruled weak by evidencing a drop of about 3d. per cwt. in Java Sugar Prices.
The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/12 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. June sh. 15/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept sh 15/7 per cwt FBH.
Shpit. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/10 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—June sh 16/2 per cwt FBH.
July/Aug/Sept. sh 16/2 per cwt FBH.
Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 16/ per cwt FBH.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready sh 16/ per cwt.
Tone:—Weak.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 31

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt.—
June/Aug delivery sellers 34/1 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked. London cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery paid and buyers 34/7 1/2.

LINSEED.

London, May 31

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
May/June shipment sellers £18:12:6.
Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £18:12:6.
London, May 31
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
May/June shipment offered £19:7:6.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Americans:—Rains Reports in West Texas not continued. Future 35 to 38 Points. Higher Spot Cotton 30 Points Dear at 17.05c.

Local.—Firm Opening followed by Heay. Realizing—Easier Liverpool. Closed Rather Steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

1st June, 1927.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received to-day following Cables:—
N. Y. July Highest 16.84 (2-10 p.m) lowest 16.53 (at the opening).—
GENERAL BUYING.
Liverpool 9.10 a.m. No precipitation. Temperatures abnormally high in Texas.
Liverpool 8.45 p.m. Liverpool market eased owing to reports of good scattered rains in West Texas, which are not confirmed by our advices. If good rains are received in West Texas, we expect sharp reaction.
Messrs. Laugly & Co. have received the following replies from their Liverpool correspondents:—
(1) "Reaction possible the upward"
(2) "Distrust Market. Think prices have about reached top. Think long interest is considerable.
Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co's. report:—
The Home markets continue very susceptible to unfavourable weather reports.
The position in the drought sections is causing anxiety and unless rain is forthcoming shortly we look for a further sharp advance.
Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable D/- 31st May from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co:—
(6.15 p.m.) Weather reports conflicting, hot winds doing harm. Fluctuations entirely a weather question. Think further advance is probable in the long run."
(8.30 p.m.) "Think market will go higher. Our American friends cable weather reports very unfavourable in consequence of draught continning, causing alarm in Western Texas."
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 31st ulto as under:—
"Drought conditions in West Texas promoting increased speculative demand."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened below expectation, prices showing a small rise of 9 points. No rains have fallen over the Cotton belt which induced general speculative buying. Futures closed near the highest point of the day at a rise of 38 points for near months and 38 points for distant ones. Spot Cotton ruled firm at a gain of 30 points to 17.05c.
The New Orleans futures market opened at a decline of 20 to 21 points. Absence of rains firmed up the closing price which were reported 1 to 2 points higher. Spot Cotton prices ruled unchanged.
The Liverpool market opened quiet with a decline of 2 points. Rumours of rains in the West Texas brought in heavy liquidations creating a sharp fall in the valnes. Opening New York advices were not bearish which caused a steady improvement in the prices. The market closed with a loss of 4 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 3 points with actual sales of 8,000 bales.
Rumours of scattered rains in West Texas are not confirmed. There is no report of rain in any part of the belt and abnormally high temperatures in Texas are said causing damage to the crop.
Most traders seemed to assume that crop progress is unfavourable and the effects of high temperatures, of course must depend more or less on later weather conditions and most of the bulls believe that the crop had been placed on the defensive. Ordinarily that would pre-suppose extreme sensitiveness to anything of an unfavourable nature in the weather news, while a considerable period of favourable conditions might be required to fully eliminate apprehensions. At any rate there is broadening of speculative demand in the last few days which is sufficient to absorb rather heavy realizing sales and it might not require very much more in the way of unfavourable weather or crop conditions to cause still more general apprehension over the outlook.

LOCAL MARKET.

In sympathy with a further rise of 38 points in New York futures, the local market opened firm at a rise of Rs. 5/ Broach July/August delivery being quoted at Rs. 346/. There was continued long liquidations by local operators and Commission Houses causing gradual decline in the prices. Opening Liverpool advices were also rather disappointing which helped the decline. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	346/8	346/8	343	343
Broach A/M.	347	347	344	344
Oomra July	334/8	334/8	333	333
Oomra D/J.	331	331	328/8	328/8
Bengal D/J.	295	295	293/8	293/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Weaker Liverpool cables caused a easier undertone and forward contracts opened quiet with Broach July/August delivery at Rs. 342/8 Japanese firms were buying and Commission houses were realizing profits. The close was rather steady.

Broach J/A.	342/8	343	341/12	343
Broach A/M.	343/8	344	342/12	344
Oomra July	333	333	332/8	332/8
Oomra D/J.	328/8	329	328/8	328/8
Bengal D/J.	294	294	293/8	294

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 1.

Sampin closed this morning as under.—

	Yen.
June	223.70
Sept.	230.50
Dec.	231.90

HOLIDAY.

The local Cotton market will remain entirely closed on Friday the 3rd inst. The Liverpool market will remain closed on the 4th, 6th, 10th and 11th June.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 1.

Bengal 293 D/J.
Broach 344 A/M.
Broach 343 J/A.
Oomra 328 D/J.
Oomra 332 July.

Bengal	320	314	307	297
S. P.	316	310	303	295
Rajputana	320	314	307	299
Broach	350	346	340	
S. D.	359	354	349	
P. A.	362	355	348	341
K. V.	357	354	349	
Dholera	353	350	345	
Kalajin	352	349	344	
Surat	392	388	385	
Navsari	406	403	400	
Oomra No. 3	338	334	328	
C. P. No. 1	350	346	340	
C. P. No. 2	344	340	334	
Khandesh	332	328	322	
Muthia	300	326	320	
Comptah	368	364	360	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1

		Mill Terms	New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	320/22
,,	Fine	,,	312/15
,,	F.G.	,,	307/8
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	310/12
,,	F.G	,,	307/8
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	348/50
Nagpur		,,	348/50
Yeotmal		,,	345
Arvi		,,	342/15
Amraoti		,,	318/40
Khamgaon-Akola		,,	338
Mulkapur		,,	337
Khandesh		,,	337
Muthia	Fine	,,	330/32
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	340/42
Purna	Average	,,	336
Parbhani/Sailu		,,	334
Indore/Ujjain		,,	336
Burwah Sanavad			336
Broach	Fine M.G.	352/55 Jly Aug.	+6/7
	F.G.		347/48
Westerns Good	MG	337/8	
Cambodia	Fine F G	385/90	
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	35	/62
Compta	F.G.M.G.	350/55	
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 1
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales. Yesterdays		This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	29	3,10,923	2,88,458
Central India	25	2,81,098	3,60,162
Barsi and Nagar	135	1,9[illegible],603	2,10,890
Hyderabad-Gaorani	41	67,241	73,041
Berar	866	5,57,255	468973
Central Provinces	265	2,26,574	2,41,651
Total Oomras..	1361	16,35 694	16,43,155
Dholera	179	1,55,701	2,48,693
N.W. Provinces	253	56,339	1,28, 41
Rajputana	282	49,424	99,543
Sind-Punjab		1,13,986	285,614
Broach	1040	2,27,840	3,10,948
Coompta & Dharwar	715	98,747	98,947
Westerns-Northerns	1034	45739	65,446
Cocoanada		403	1951
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	160	18,461	30,007
Persian		3,978	3,846
American		2,36,459	16,905
Egyptian and African	3466	66,222	57,198
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	201	252	3,147
Total	8,691	27,09,295	29,93,486

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 26th May.

In full pressed Bales.

Yesterdry	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,078	3,05,154	4,68,375
Japan & China	6,932	12,41,509	14,93,113
Coast Ports	17,959		21,660
Up-country by Rail	97,466		93,030
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	43,605		2,898
Total	8,910	17,05,693	20,79,076

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 1.

200 Currimbhai Mills Bengal 305
100 Toyomankwa Broach 345/350
100 Toyomankwa Mathia 327
100 Donmills Bengal New 320
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Bengal 315
100 Japan T. & Co. Mathia 321
100 Japan T. & Co. Nandura 337
100 Japan T. & Co. Bagalkot 335
100 E. D. Sassoon Broach 350
100 N. Fatehalli Kalajin Old 310
100 N. Rajaram Indore 311 1/2
200 Ozoburin Broach 348/352
100 Vurdhman Bros. Bijapur 330
100 Forbes & Co. Murtizapur 338

STOCK EXCHANGE.

STEADY QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 1.

To-day being the last day for squaring up operations for June Settlement, the market presented rather and steadier undertone with increased short covering towards the close. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 945/- ruled easy on some profit taking but again improved and closed steady at Rs. 946/4- Fazal displayed a steadier undertone with rather increased enquiry.
In the miscellaneous section there was no important fluctuations. Tata Iron shares ruled rather steady but there was no fresh support.
Tata Hydros were quoted at Rs. 1055 ex-dividend. Tramways were rather quiet at 142/8. Cement and Bombay Burmah shares ruled rather steady. There was good improvement in Bundi shares. Shivrapur and minings were steady.
Following are to-day's closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	22	78	8
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1497	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	373	12
Union	5	0	3	15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		27	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350		206	4
Katni Cement O.	100		172	
Katni Cement D.	40		600	
Punjab Cement O.	10		8	2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	49	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	867	
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	106	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	88	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
apti Valley	500	8 p.c.	700	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250		207	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		240	
Scindia Steam	15/0		16	10
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000		827	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	140	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	69	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100		75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	1082	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O.	1,000		562	8
Tata Power P.	1,000		545	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500		125	
Fort	475		150	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	128	17/6	197	8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	2	220	
New Berar	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100		391	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	668	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	197	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	38	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	10
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	662	8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	131	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		89	4
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	193	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.			57	12
Thacker	50		115	
Telephone	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	12	50
Endustrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	10
New India	25		23	8
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	2150	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	425	
Apollo	50		7	12
Assur Virjee	100		2	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	21	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	350	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	950	
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	nil	315	
Broach Fin Counts	50		75	
Century	100	10y	442	8
Central India O.	100	16	540	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100		37	8
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	157	8
Crescent	100	4	233	12
Curimbhoy	250		280	
David	500		275	
Duria	100		170	
Kawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon Unitied O.	7-8		1- 3	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	302	8
Edward Sasson	200	nil	146	4
Elphinstone O.	700		26	
Emperor Edward	500		160	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	960	
Finlay	1,000		157	8
Framjee Petit	100		625	
Gokak	100	5	138	12
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100		248	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	397	8
Jamashed O.	250		70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		120	
Kilachand	25		3	6
Kohinoor		500	1250	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	t350	
Madhavrao Scindia	100		30	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		142	8
Madras United	250	15	t15	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	100		80	
Meyer Sassoon	100		97	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		128	12
Mysore	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	165	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	393	12
Osmansbhai (100)	75		60	
Pearl	250	8	f31	4
Poenix	100	10	93	
Premier	100		3	
Sassoon Cotton	100		14	
Sassoon Silk	500		t30	
Sholapur	1,000	200	t675	
Simplex	100		197	8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100		3	8
Standard	500		1825	
Swadeshi	500		536	4
Swan	100		165	
Tata Mill O.	5		102	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2750	
Vishnu P.	500	35	t00	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	87[illegible]	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				425
Bombay Cotton				350
Bombay Dyeing	970	954 4	943 12	950
Century	445	446 4	443 12	446 4
Central India	542 8	543 12	542 8	543 12
Colaba Land				157 8
Crescent	232 8	233 12	231 4	233 12
Edward Sassoon		8		146 4
Fazulbhoy	970	971 4	968 12	971 4
Finlays				157 8
Globe				46 4
Gokak				138 12
Indian Bleaching				248 12
Indore Malwa	396 4	397 8	396 4	397 8
Kohinoor				1215
Madhowjee				143 12
Mathuradas				80
Meyer Sassoon				97 8
Mysore				130
New Great				343 12
Pearl	631 4	631 4	628 12	631 4
Pabany				306 4
Phoenix				439
Simplex				197 8
Swadeshi				556 4
Swan Mills				165
Tata Mills				102 8
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.				70 10 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent				107 13

WEEKLY BULLIAN REVIEW

Bombay, June 1.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report:—

Our Silver market shows a net advance of 14 annas since the last report. The Market this week has been more active and firm on account of short covering by local bears due to heavy purchases on Calcutta account in consequence of the bull operators at Calcutta having made a squeeze in that market and to the sharp rise in the Shanghai Exchange. The highest price for the first settlement touched during the week was Rs. 60-9 on the 26th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 59-4 on the 24th ultimo, the range for the week being Rs. 1-5.

T. T. Shanghai on London is 0-1/4 higher than the last week. The highest rate for T. T. Shanghai on London was 2-7 1/2 on the 26th ultimo and the lowest 2-6 7/8 on the 28th ultimo.

London Silver price is 0-7/16 higher than the last week's closing. The market was steady. Imaa took little interest, while China both bought and sold.

New York Silver price last received on the 28th ultimo was 56 7/8 cents i.e. 12 sent higher than the previous week. The higher price was 56 7/8 cents on the 28th ultimo and the lowest 56 3/8 cents. on the 23rd ultimo.

The prices for Gold are about unchanged, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-8-9 for ready Rs.21-8-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-8-6 for the second settlement. London price having declined to £4-4-11 on the 24th ultimo is again £4-4-11 1/2.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

First General Meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall, Revelin Street, Fort, 6-30 p.m. Mr. Sorab F. Bharoocha to deliver inaugural address.

Harwood League: South Staffords vs. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 3.

King's Birthday: Banks closed.

Harwood League: Cheshires vs. G. I. P. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 4.

The S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: 1st Division: Royal Artillery vs. South Staffords, Cooperage, 3-45 p.m. 2nd Division, Bombay Gymkhana 'B' vs. B. B. R. A. 'B' Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Public meeting, at the Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), lecture by Mr. M. K. Patel on "Parsi heroism and the late Mr. Jal Marzban", music by Mr. Bhesania, physical feats by Mr. Sarkari, Mr. G. K. Nariman will preside.

TUESDAY JUNE 7.

Public meeting to bid farewell to Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Mrs. Naidu presiding.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

KAPOLE DEATH:—Krishnabai wife of Gopaldas Nathubhai and daughter of Sheth Tribhovandas Vurjeevandas died on Wednesday morning. Uthamna Ceremoney will be performed, at Bhanu Mansion 13th Tejpal Road, New Gamdevi on Thursday 2-6-27 at 4 p.m. (B.T.)

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramaphone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line S.S. "Stuart" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of 31st ultimo.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS AT BANDRA.

The annual grand sports will take place tomorrow Friday near Mr. Carmel's Church The prizes will be distributed by Mr. Leo Rodrigues Solicitor, President Bandra Municipality. Whist Drive will start at 7-30 p.m

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Tottori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-0 p.m. to-day, per Thursday.

Parcel mails for Germany direct S.S. "Ockenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday the 4th inst.

PARSI HEROISM & SELF-SACRIFICE.

Under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal of Bombay a public gathering will be held, on Saturday (the 4th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, when Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel will deliver a lecture on "Parsi heroism and spirit of self-sacrifice, with special reference to the first aniversary of the tragic death of Mr. Jal Jehangir Murzan". The programme will also include music by Mr. Bhesania and physical feats by Mr. Sarkari. Mr. G. K. Nariman will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

BALA-ASHRAM (ORPHANAGE).

Vora Monji Amidas and Harkoorbai Varjivandas Narottamdas Kapole Bala-Ashram, at Ville-Parle will be opened to-morrow (Friday) at 5 p.m. at Ville-Parle by Mr. Hurgovandas Jumnadas Ramji,

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND:-

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand as per programme given below to-day Thursday the 2nd inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

1. Suite "The Nuptials" Howgill. 2. Intermezzo "The Brocaded Petticoat" Phillan. 3. Selection "The Mikado" Sullivan. 4. Entr'acte "Bon Voyage" Somerville. 5. Overture "Joy and Sorrow" Gloak. 6. Valse "Lysistrata" Linecke. 7. Three Frivalities by Percy Fletcher. (1) Danse Parade "Mam'selle Manniquin". (2) Tange Valse "The Dansants". (3) Galopade "Cafe Chantant". 8. Selection "The Shamrock" Myddleton.

"God Save The King Emperor".

LAXMINAGAR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The opening ceremony of the Laxmi Co-operative Housing Society's Panalim will be performed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas at Laxmi Nager (Khar) on Sunday, (5th inst.), at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LAND & BUNDERS UNION.

There will be a meeting of the Land and Bunders Union which is branch of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union, to-day at 6-30 p.m. in the offices of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union, Pheroshaw Building, Opposite Clock Tower, Princes Dock, Frere Road.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha and the Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Marwari Vidyalaya to celebrate the Birth-day Anniversary of Maharana Pratapsinha. Among the speakers will be Dr. Moonje, Mr. N. C. Kelker, Dr. Sawarkar. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya will also be present.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT CONSENTS

SIR P THAKURDAS TO LEAD DEPUTATION

COMBATING DIVERSION OF TRADE

BOMBAY, June 1.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, it is understood, has consented to receive the joint deputation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Sugar Merchants' Association, and other Trade Associations on the question of diversion of trade from Bombay to Kathiawar Ports. The deputation will be led by Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas and wait on the Finance Member to-morrow.

The deputation will be representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association, the Japanese and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Match Manufacturers' Association, the Bombay Iron Merchants', Association, the Bombay Paper and Stationary Merchants' Association, the Bombay Glass Bangle Merchants' Association, the Broach Merchants' Association and the Ahmedabad Sugar Merchants' Association.

The members of the deputation will be Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas (Indian Merchants' Chamber) Messrs. Jivanjee Currimjee, Vadilal Maganlal, and Ambalal P. Parikh (Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association) Behram N. Karanjia, and Murajmal Karanmal, (The Japanese and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association) Beniprasad Dalmia and Ramchandra Baid (The Marwari Chamber of Commerce) Husseinbhai A. Lalji and Goolamhussein I. Matcheswala, (Indian Match Manufacturers' Association) Nadirshaw Balsara, (Bombay Iron Merchants' Association) Jethmal T. Lalavani (Bombay Paper and Stationary Merchants' Association) Maneckji Pallanji (Bombay Glass Bangle Merchants' Association), Mancherji Adarji Dala and Manchershaw S. Vallaharia (Broach Merchants' Association) Dayabhaj Maneklal, and Amratlal Sakalchand, (Ahmedabad Sugar Merchants' Association.—Free Press.

FATAL KNOCK

The Bombay Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday evening over the body of a Hindu boy, named Bhiku Daji, who was knocked down by a motor car on Lamington Road. The boy was immediately removed to the hospital but he expired on Monday. He was all the time unconscious. The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF HEALTH

During the 22nd week ended the 28th ultimo the total mortality 463 was 57 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 18.53. These figures compare favourably with those for the 22nd week of 1926 when the mortality was 536 and death-rate 21.79 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 640 and death-rate 26.84.

Out of the total deaths, 127 were among infants under one year of age; 14 deaths occured among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death hod resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 47 attacks and 29 deaths. Plague caused 4 attacks and 5 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 354 as against 378 for the 22nd week of 1926 and 360 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926).

STERLING TENDERS

Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay in a Press Communique States: On Wednesday 1st June 1927 tenders to the amount of £1,415,000 at 17 15d/16 were received and were allotted approximately 67 per cent. Other tenders at lower rates were rejected.

£750,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 8th June 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

LALITKALADARSHA MANDAL

To-night at 8-30 p.m. at the Bombay Theatre, the new historical drama written by Mr. Y. N. Tipnis entitled "Shikka Katyar" will be staged by the above Sangit Dramatic Company of Mr. Pendharkar. Mr. Pendharkar's Company, consisting as it does of experienced and talented actors, have achieved many a success in the past and the new play is expected to maintain the record.

RANGOON CO'S WELL STRIKES OIL

Messrs. The Moolla Oil Co., Ld., of Rangoon, state as under:—

"Our Well No. 12 has struck oil.

DEATH OF DR. Y. D. GIDH.

The death took place at the age of 45 of Dr. Yeswant Damodhar Gidh L.M. & S. at his house at Lamington Road on Tuesday last after an illness of two months. He was successful in his career. For a number of years he was a Tutor in the Grand Medical College. He was son-in-law of Mr. R. V. J. Shankershet, J.P. He leaves behind him his widow and a large number of relatives to mourne his loss.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ, MATUNGA.

The above Samaj has arranged for a public reception of Sri Venketswarar on the way from Conjeevaram to the new temple at Fanaswadi. It is proposed to celebrate an "upayam" at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 3rd inst. in the premises of Seth Velji Lakhami's bungalow opposite to the Samaj premises, Matunga.

DR. BATLIWALLA'S ELECTION UPHELD

"MR. CHINOY'S FAIR-MINDEDNESS"

LOTS DRAWING NOT OPPOSED TO MUNICIPAL LAW

'DIFFERENCE AMONG PLAINTIFF'S WITNESSES"

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS

Justice Blackwell delivered judgment in the famous Petit-Batliwala case on Wednesday morning. Declaring the election of Dr. Batliwala as the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, valid he dismissed the suit of Mr. Petit with cost.

The learned judge quoted nearly half a dozen dictionaries of the English language in explaining some of the legal terms appearing in the plaint.

The spacious Hall of the Bombay High Court was fully crowded when the judgment was read.

Before a crowded court Justice Blackwell gave his judgment in the famous Petit-Batliwala case, on Wednesday morning. The atmosphere in the spacious Hall of the Bombay High Court was very tense owing to the importance of the judgment that was going to be delivered there. The judgment is rather a lengthy one and extends over nearly thirty foolscap typed pages.

The judgment opens with the following sentence: "This is a suit to question the validity of the election of the second defendant to the office of the President of the Municipal Corporation." The judgment proceeds further with the five mains issues as follows:—

(1) Whether the regulations for the appointment of the President of the Corporation made on 28th March 1927 are "ultra vires."

(2) Whether, after announcing the result of the drawing of lots the Chairman said that he gave his casting vote for the second defendant.

(3) Whether if the last issue is answered in the affirmative the Chairman thereby can be deemed to have given a valid casting vote.

(4) Whether the appointment of the second defendant as the President of the Corporation is valid.

(5) Whether if the issue (1) is answered in the affirmative or issue second in the negative, the plaintiff is entitled to the relief claimed in paragraph (B) of the plaint.

THE POINTS OF CONTROVERSY.

His Lordship them dealt with the relevant sections of the Municipal Act governing the legality of the elections and then proceeded to discus the points of controversy.

The plaintiff's case was that as a result of the second ballot when the tie between him and Dr. Batiwalla was discovered, the Chairman, Mr. Chinoy, found great difficulty in giving his casting vote because both the candidates had a very useful career and that he had therefore decided to draw lots. Accordingly when Mrs. Mackenzie picked up one of the slips from the ballot box Dr. Batliwalla's name was found on it and the Chairman read it out. He (the Chairman) then said "Dr. Batliwalla is elected." The plaintiff agreed there was a certain amount of commotion and cheering following on the reading of Dr. Batliwalla's name. The Chairman beckoned to Dr. Batliwalla and asked him to take the chair, but he had not said he did not propose to give his casting vote 'off-hand.' Neither had the Chairman said that he gave his casting vote in favour of Dr. Batliwalla.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT

The defence case was that when Mr. Chinoy found a tie between the two candidates he sent for the record of their service and ascertained that both had been members of the Corporation for about 23 years. He then put aside all party feeling and considered the candidates on their merit. He found that either of them was fit to fill the position of President. He told the meeting that as both candidates were eminent members of the Corporation and had rendered valuable services, he found difficulty in deciding between them. He did not, therefore, like to give his casting vote 'off-hand,' but would draw lots and give his casting vote according to the result of the drawing. When, subsequently the ship was drawn he found Dr. Batliwalla's name on it and shouted. "Dr. Batliwalla." Following this announcement there was a lot of cheering and clapping and applause from all sides. He stopped for a while to see if the noise would subside. In the meantime the Secretary reminded him in a whisper "Sir, you have got to give your casting vote as usual." Although the noise was going on, he had to say, and he did say "I give my casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla."

RETIRING PRESIDENT'S EVIDENCE

On the facts of the dispute his Lordship had no hesitation whatever in accepting the evidence of Mr. Chinoy.

Mr. Chinoy was the person who knew best what he said on that occasion. He impressed the court as an absolutely fair-minded man. In a position of difficulty (it being known that he belonged to Dr. Batliwalla's party), his Lordship was satisfied, that he had done his best to decide between the two candidates, and finding himself unable to draw any distinction between the merits of the candidates, he drew lots in order to enable him to give his casting vote impartially.

Commenting on this his Lordship said:—"I have no reason to suppose that he would give me any acount of what he said other than a true acount. I am satisfied that he remember accurately what he said. I find as a fact that he stated that he did not propose to give his casting vote off-hand, but would draw lots and would give his casting vote according to the result of the drawing. I also find as a fact that after the lots were drawn and he had announced Dr. Batliwalla's name he said that he gave his casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla and declared him elected."

MINUTES OF THE MEETING.

Mr. Chinoy's evidence was corroborated by Mr. Desai, the Secretary, Mr. Sabnis, the Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Latman, a Municipal Councillor. Material corroboration was also found in the proof of the minutes of the meeting of April 1. Mr. Sabnis stated that he had drafted those minutes in the usual way. Partly on the very day of the meeting and partly on the next day, (viz.) April 2. He said he had drafted them without consultation or discussion with anyone's aid without knowing that any controversy would arise. He admitted quite frankly that he did not, because of the noise, hear the Chairman say that he gave his casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla and that when he wrote in his draft the words "the Chairman accordingly gave his casting vote in favour of Dr. Batliwalla, etc., etc., i. was merely as assumption on his part that the Chairman had given his casting vote. He, however, stated he heard the Chairman say something, though he could not hear what. This draft after being corrected by the Secretary was sent to Dr Batliwalla, who signed the draft as altered by the Secretary. This, in his Lordship's opinion, strongly corroborated the evidence of Mr. Chinoy.

PLAINTIFF'S WITNESSES.

The Judge was unable to accept the evidence of the witnesses of the plaintiffs. Most of the witnesses had differed considerably in the statement of facts. Dr. Dadachanji had said that there was no noise in the Hall when the result of the election was declared, while several other witnesses had said that there was a great noise at the time.

The Judge then considered at length the second issue in the judgment. He was satisfied that Mr. Chinnoy did say that he gave his casting vote to Dr. Batliwala. Mr. Horniman had said in his evidence that Mr. Chinoy did not give his casting vote as far as he (Mr. Horniman) could recollect. Now that was not a conclusive evidence. The judge was satisfied that there had been a great deal of excitement in the Hall when Mr. Chinoy gave his casting vote. In the opinion of the judge, the giving of a vote does not necessarily involve the judgment of the giver. It may also be actuated by a mere whim. The method of voting, the judge held, was wholly immaterial so long as the person intimated his choice howsoever arrived at.

THE CASTING VOTE.

As to the second issue in the suit, the argument had been advanced that the giving of a casting vote involved the exercise of judgment and that a casting vote given according to the result of the drawing of lots was an election by chance, and not by vote, and hence invalid. His Lordship did not agree with this argument. After giving the different definitions of the word "vote" by Webster, Murray and Wharton, his Lordship said: "In my opinion the giving of a vote does not necessarily involve the exercise of judgment at all. It involves merely the expression or intimation of a wish or a choice. That wish or a choice may inded be actuated by a judgment but by mere whim or caprice. The method by which the wish or choice is arrived at is, in my judgment, wholly immaterial so long as the person concerned expresses or intimates his wish or choice however arrived at.

FALLACIOUS.

It was argued by the plaintiff's Counsel that where the Legislature intends a decision to be by lot it says to and that where a Chairman is entrusted with the duty of giving a casting vote he must exercise his judgment and not allow his choice to be determined by the drawing of lots. It was contended that the giving of a casting vote presupposes the exercise of volition and that the leaving of a decision to chance negatives volition. Although Section 28 (h) of the Bombay Act No. 3 of 1888 was quoted in support of this contention, his Lordship regarded this argument as entirely fallacious. Inhability to leave a decision to chance, if a man so willed seemed to his lordship to be the negations of freedom of choice. His lordship therefore declines to hold that section 36 (a) of the Act in any way fettered the presiding authority as to the means by which he might make up his mind, whether by exercising his judgment consulting a friend, spinning a coin, drawing lots or otherwise, before intimating his preference for, or choice of one candidate or another.

DRAWING OF LOTS JUSTIFIED.

If contrary to his Lordship's opinion, the giving of a casting vote involved the exercise of judgment, it was on evidence that Mr. Chinoy exercised his judgment in considering the respective merits of the two men, and by reason of the equality of merit according to his judgment found himself unable to choose between them. In these circumstances Mr. Chinoy was entitled to assist himself in choosing between the two by drawing lots.

The contention about the "ultra vires" nature of the regulations for the appointment of a President, made by the Corporation on March 28, was in his Lordship's view unsound. The provisions under the Section did not lay down the method by which the President was to be appointed. It was left to the Corporation to decide as to what method was to be adopted in the appointment of a President. This method was decided upon on March 28, and it was in conformity with the regulations. The Corporation having decided the question of the method in accordance with certain regulations, those regulations were a mere machinery for giving effect to the decision of the Corporation upon that question and hence the regulations were "ultra vires".

THE QUESTION OF MAJORITY.

In regard to the arguments about the word "majority" his Lordship, after referring to the various authorities said that if by "majority" was meant a "bare majority", the legislature would have used appropriate words such as the "largest number of votes." The legislature, however, having used the words "a majority of votes of the councillors present and voting on the question", those words must be construed as meaning an absolute majority.

The effect of paragraph 9 to 12 of the regulations was that whenever one of a number of candidates for the appointment of President obtained an absolute majority he should be declared elected; but that untill that result was arrived at here should be a proclimination being in each case decided by a majority of votes.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

In making the final order his Lordship said: "After giving my best consideration to the matters in controversy I am of opinion that this suit fails—and dismiss it with costs."

RETIREMENT OF TRAMWAY'S TRAFFIC MANAGER.

FAREWELL ADDRESS PRESENTED.

Mr. C. Lucas, the Traffic Manager of the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd. was the recipient of a warm farewell address on his retirement after twenty years of service in the Company. The pleasant function took place at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday evening. The address eulogised Mr. Lucas' services to the staff during his long tenure of office and paid a tribute to his tact in handling critical situations.

Mr. Lucas replied in suitable terms and thanked them for the kind things spoken of him in the address.

Mr. C. H. Moberly, the General Manager, and several others also spoke in appreciative terms of the useful and able work of the retiring official. Mr. Lucas will be sailing for England on Saturday.

DIABOLICAL MURDER AT GHATKOPAR

PATHANS ATTACK CART DRIVERS

ONE KILLED; FOUR INJURED

A diabolical murder was committed on Wednesday morning at Ghatkopar by a gang of Pathans who were armed with knives and other dangerous weapons.

It apears that 13 bullock carts driven by native Christians of Sahar, near Marvle were going at about 3-30 a.m. to Bhandup by the Bombay Agra Road, when near about a mile from Ghatkopar four persons who are described as Pathans stopped the first cart, demanding all the money the driver possessed. His fellow-drivers flourished their sticks and offered resistance. As the Pathans were armed, they inflicted serious injuries to four of the Christian cart-men, did one of them to death and fled away. Information was given by one of he cart-men at the Ghatkopar Police Station, whereupon, Mr. Haslam, deputy superintendent of police accompanied by Inspector Brown and other police men went to the scene of the murder, got the dead body removed to the morgue and the injured persons to the Kurla Hospital. The culprits are so-far untraceable.

A MURDER CHARGE

ACCUSED ACQUITTED IN APPEAL

The Hon. Justice Madgoaker and Blackwell on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeals filed by two men of the Kaira District against the sentence of transportation passed on them for murder.

The prosecution story was that one Punja Dama, aged 30, belonging to the Dharaba caste and residing in a village near Mehmedabad, was found missing on 17th November last, on the next day his corpse was found on the outskirts of the village. It transpired that on the day of the murder he had gone to Mahomedabad in the company of Dhula of the same caste. Dhula was therefore suspected of the offence.

The evidence further showed that one Gokul Bhagwan, a Bania landlord, was on terms of criminal intimacy with a Dharaba woman. This fas objected to by the deceased who had sought the assistance of the caste punch and got the woman fined. Gokul Bhagwan had, therefore, a grudge against the deceased, and wanted to remove him from this path of his unholy love. This and other circumstances were relied upon by the prosecution to implicate him as the instigator, making a tool of the other accused. The Sessions Judge thought that it was a cold-blooded murder planned with pre-meditation and accomplished with great cruelty. But in view of the fact that both the accused were young men and that the evidence was purely circumstantial, the judge sentenced them to the lesser punishment of transportation for life.

Both the accused then appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships were of opinion that the evidence of the approver was not sufficiently corroborated to establish the guilt of the accused who were ordered to be discharged.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

JULY

NEW YORK

Previous Closing Rate	16.82
To-day's Opening Rate	16.76
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	16.71
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate	8.94
To-day's Opening Rate	9.02
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	8.98
Difference	+.09
Broach Expectation	442

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, June 1.

Silver Ready	26 6
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	26 0
	Unchanged.
Tone of market.	Steady.

MARTIN MANSBACHER, LUBEC.

Engineers and Manufacturers' Representative is now being represented in India by

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 27 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. CH. I. I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTE.—The College will remove to the New premises in 80, Esplanade Road, about 20th June, 1927, which are being specially fitted up.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co.

of 119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

beg to announce their appointment as Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.

The present New and Used Stores awaiting disposal by the Army in India consist of large quantities of :

(1) Engineering Stores.
(2) Machinery.
(3) Engines.
(4) Pumps.
(5) Motor Transport Spare Parts.
(6) Dairy Plants.
(7) Electrical Stores.
(8) X Ray Stores.
(9) Disinfectors.
(10) Hydraulic Accumulator.
(11) Saddlery.
(12) Leather.
(13) Army Clothing of all description.

And several other things.

Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1927.

UNTENABLE.

It is a well-known maxim, embodying the quintessence of human experience and wisdom that it is not enough that justice should be done but people should be satisfied that justice has been done. The judgment of Justice Blackwell in the Corporation *cause celebre* offends against this maxim. Justice Blackwell has laid down the law and argued at length about the various issues raised in the case, but the public will neither regard his legal *obiter dicta* as sound nor find his arguments convincing and, in spite of the judgment, will hold that the election of this year's President of the Corporation is not valid. On the question of the fact in dispute whether Mr. Chinoy had stated after the drawing of the lots that he gave his casting vote for Dr. Batliwala, the Judge says he has no hesitation whatever in accepting the evidence of Mr. Chinoy and in rejecting the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff on the ground that he was satisfied that there was a great deal of excitement and noise at the meeting and that these witnesses did not hear all that the Chairman had said. The trend of the evidence, however, showed, as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad submitted on behalf of the plaintiff, that there was considerable reason and material for the belief that the words "I give my casting vote" were not said. But assuming that these words were uttered the main contention of the plaintiff that the vote given, according to the drawing of lots, was not a valid casting vote, holds good and the interpretation to the contrary, which is embodied in Justice Blackwell's judgment, is as amazing as it is wrong in law.

The law, it is admitted, clearly lays down the obligation on the Chairman to give his casting vote in case of equality of votes. The Legislature in laying down this obligation obviously could not have contemplated any other mode for the fulfilment of that obligation than the one determined by the judgment and the impartiality expected of the presiding authority of a responsible public body. Much legal subtlety was spent during the hearing of the case in deciding about the meaning of "vote" and various dictionaries were consulted. But all this was to a vain purpose, because the decision in the case turned not on the meaning of "vote" but on that of "casting vote." Whatever the meaning of "vote", that of "casting vote" is fundamentally different. And the judgment of Justice Blackwell is wholly untenable because it is not based on a proper appreciation of this vital difference. His Lordship said: "In my opinion the giving of a vote does not necessarily involve the exercise of judgment at all. It involves merely the expression or intimation of a wish or a choice. That wish or a choice may indeed be actuated by judgment but it may also, as it seems to me, be actuated by a whim or caprice." This may be so, but it would be absurd on the face of it to suggest that a "casting vote" does not necessarily involve the exercise of judgment at all, that it involves merely an expression or intimation of a wish or choice or that the wish or choice may be actuated by a whim or caprice. If this manifestly unsound dictum is accepted—and the judgment of Justice Blackwell is, unfortunately based on it—the conduct of all responsible public institutions would be reduced to a farce. For the dictum cuts at the roots of the conception of a Chairman which is that he holds the position of a judge—a position which does not admit of any play of wish, whim or caprice. The very fact that he occupies the position of a judge or arbitrator makes it obligatory that all his decisions should be determined, neither by wish, whim, caprice nor chance, but by rational judgment. Neither justice nor equity sanctions resort to the expedient of drawing lots. The vote of a member may be given in accordance with his whim or wish or the mandate of his party though it may be against his rational judgment. But the Chairman is above party and he must decide after a reasoned consideration of the merits of the case. That is why he is given a casting vote which is entirely different from his vote as a member.

Justice Blackwell said: "If contrary to my opinion the giving of a casting vote does involve the exercise of judgment, then I hold upon the evidence that Mr. Chinoy did exercise his judment in considering the respective merits of the two candidates and by reason of their equality of merit acording to his judgment found himself unable to choose between them. In these circumstances, I am of opinion that the Chairman was entitled to assist himself in choosing between them by drawing lots." How fallacious and non-judicial this pronouncement is will be evident from the following significant passage from the report of the proceedings of the case:—

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad: . . Supposing a Judge, who found both parties to an action equally strong in their respective contentions, drew lots and wrote his judgment favourable to the side which was favoured by chance, what would the Court of Appeal do?

His Lordship: "I don't propose to answer that question. (Laughter)."

Justice Blackwell refused to be drawn out by Sir Chimanlal because there was only one answer to the latter's question and that was that the Court of Appeal would squash the judgment and pass such strictures on its author as he would never forget in his life-time. And yet Justice Blackwell has by his judgment virtually pronounced in favour of a quasi-judicial authority deciding matters by the spin of a coin. His Lordship's judgment amounts to this that, as Sir Chimanlal said, the President of the Corporation could toss up in a case where the Corporation was called upon to spend, say, Rs. 2 crores on a huge drainage scheme. This judgment with its astounding interpretation of "casting vote" is based on a wholly wrong conception of the character and function of the presiding authority as intended by the Legislature and cannot be allowed to stand if our public institutions are not to be reduced to the status of a Turf Club or a stock exchange.

MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA.

We are glad to understand from Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, the leader of the proposed Medical Mission to China and Dr. Hardikar, the General Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, that applications are pouring in fast from volunteers anxious to join the Mission. We have no doubt that the Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee will select the very best from among the applicants, both in respect of capacity and character and especially those who have had some experience of medical relief under strenuous conditions. It is a heavy responsibility that the Congress has undertaken, but as the mission is a purely humanitarian work subject to the established Red Cross rules and regulations, the whole country should share the responsibility and do everything possible to discharge it honourably. The amount wanted for the purpose is nothing compared with the national significance of the Mission. Yet, in these days money will not pour in while we wait. Strenuous efforts should be made throughout the country, especially in view of the possibility of the estimate being found too low in the present chaotic conditions in China. We would suggest that every Congress Committee should take the initiative in constituting a thoroughly representative committee to collect the necessary funds. We fear that many Congress leaders are now too much absorbed in futile controversies, leaving hard constructive work to shift for itself. We cordially endorse Mr. Bharucha's earnest appeal for funds and especially his appeal to all those merchants and millowners connected with China, many of whom have made their fortunes in Chinese trade. We would also request the Mission Committee to secure the services of Mr. Jawahirlal Nehru for the work of the Mission. His splendid work at the Brussels Congress of Oppressed Nationalities has already been much appreciated in China and his connection with the proposed Mission will ensure for it a great deal of sympathy and co-operation from the Chinese themselves.

COLOUR BAR IN GREAT BRITIAN

We did not expect snobbery from Scotland of all countries. The correspondence which we published on Saturday referring to the colour bar against Indians in the Edinburgh hotels, restaurants, dancing halls and even in colleges came upon us as a bitter surprise. The evil seems to be fast spreading in all British white countries. When Mr. Saklatvala protested in the House of Commons against the colour bar in Edinburgh, Lord Winterton only listened to the discussion. Sir John Gilmour, the Secretary of State for Scotland, did not know how official action could be taken in the matter. He would of course know it quite well if the position of Indians and Britishers were reversed. We now understand from Mr. G. S. Mahajani, whose letter we publish elsewhere, that even Cambridge is not exempt from such racial prejudice and vulgar snobbery as is shown in Edinburgh and to a larger extent in South Africa and Kenya. This is in striking contrast with the fine spirit of brotherhood that M. Poincare exhibited, as pointed out by Mr. Mahajani. M. Poincare could protect the honour of the Africans against the insulting Whites. The Secretary of State for Scotland does not know how to protect the honour of coloured British subjects from white British snobs! It is, however, something for an Indian to know what British citizenship is worth to him even in Great Britain.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN COLLEGES.

The University of Bombay seems to have at last awakened to the urgent necessity of physical training for college students. The Syndicate has submitted to the Senate some proposals of compulsory physical training in all colleges affiliated to the University. The question arose in connection with a resolution moved by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye in the Senate in 1924, that military training should be made compulsory in colleges. Though opinion varied on this question and the resolution was ultimately lost, the discussion in the Senate revealed almost a unanimous agreement in favour of some system of physical training in colleges. After consulting the heads of all the affiliated colleges and a few physical culture experts, the Syndicate has formulated a tentative scheme of compulsory training, which will soon come up before the Senate.

The main features of the scheme are that compulsory training shall at the outset be given to all students in the first two years of undergraduate study, that the students will be periodically examined and classified according to their physique, and put through suitable courses of training under a director of physical culture to be engaged by every college, and that no student shall be promoted from the First Year Class to the Intermediate Class or be admitted to the Intermediate examination unless he is certified by the Principal of his College to have completed satisfactorily a course of physical training as recommended by the University. Though the scheme is hardly a substitute for the military training that Dr. Paranjpye had in view, as an outline scheme of pure physical training it is simple and quite workable, and our only regret is that it was not introduced twenty years ago and that it is not extended even now to the senior college students and to those in high schools. But we feel that once a beginning is made, such an extension is bound to follow. The question of military education on a wide scale will have to be considered seperately. We trust that meanwhile the Senate will accept the Syndicate's proposals.

ART IN DELHI.

NEWLY AWAKENED INTEREST

(BY KANAIYALAL H VAKIL.)

(I)

The change is distinct. Three years ago Delhi, the Delhi of the Hindusthanee, did not appear conscious of the appeal in the fragments strewn over and across the plains where Delhis old and new have for centuries built up, given form and expression to the nation's history, traditions and legends, art and culture. It is true that the privileged, usually from abroad, who feel very exclusive and very enthusiastic every time they are offered something they believe to be "oriental," have been more or less a familiar sight. The periodic stream of visitors, efficiently handled by Thomas Cook, also furnished the excitement they found in the "picturesque." And a stray student or official of the Archaeological Department, occasionally, passed by. Delhi appreciated, perhaps their attentions and compliments. It thought no more of them.

STIRRED AGAIN.

Now its age-long, immortal. spirit, apparently dormant yet, is stirred again. It is not the snob, foreign or its cheap local replica, that claims its sole attention. Nor is it the globe trotter alone who frightens it with the comic chatter from the "guide" and the click of the Kodak. The student or the official is not now left with the past. He may deal in dates, if he likes. But he has to find the past in the living present and explain the present in the living past. The enthusiasm and desire for information on Indian art, of the younger generation, particularly of the students in the new but rapidly advancing University centre, seemed to demand nothing less than that. National culture is beginning to be revalued. Art is now revealing its priceless immortality.

VALUABLE GIFTS.

There are not a few who understand and appreciate the valuable gifts of rare Mughal paintings and old manuscripts offered to the Benares Hindu University by Lala Sri Ram, Persian and Urdu scholar of repute. Of the increasing number of people who visit his house in Alipur Road there were some, enlightened residents of the place, who naturally feel annoyed at the promised gifts to Benares. And, as they observed and listened with admiration the story from Lala Sri Ram of the caligraphic achievements of the last Mughal ruler of Delhi who supervised and, it is said, even executed some of the inscriptions on the Jumma Masjid, they did not fail to suggest, very gently of course and with the decorum due to old residents of Delhi, what the ancient city expected from him. Lala Sri Ram smiled. And, the residents departed hopefully. Will their optimism be justified? Lala Sri Ram can, if he is so inclined, easily provide the nucleus for a valuable collection for the city out of the many rare things still left with him.

SECRETARIAT PAINTINGS.

These old art treasures recall the contrast one sees in the paintings, on the basement walls of the Secretariat at New-Delhi, by Mr. Fyzee Rahamin. As an experiment, they are interesting. From the average Western point of view of things "oriental," they may even be an attractive novelty. Those who know nothing or are interested to know nothing of the unadvertised silent work that is being achieved by the younger generation of artists in the country, have to rely on the uninformed and unintelligent Western lead. To them information, apparently supplied by the painter, about the manufacture of glue, the chunam and plaster on the walls, the inventory and unassimilated ideas about symbols picked up and arranged at random from Hindu-iconography-Vishnu with "Gopis"!!—may

(Continued on page 9).

COLOUR BAR IN EDINBURGH

WHAT IS THE HIGH COMMISSIONER DOING?

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir,—The correspondence which you published in this connection on the 28th instant is intended by the authors to serve two purposes viz., (i) to give the people here some idea as to the nature of the treatment accorded to our students in England, and (ii) to serve as a warning to others wishing to go abroad. The writers have done well in reproducing actual correspondence, and it is only in the light of that correspondence that I am going to make a few remarks.

I remember to have read about an incident in France which took place when M. Poincare was last in power. It was that time of the year when Paris is generally full of American visitors. Some of these American sojourners took exception to the members of the African race dancing with Parisian girls in the hotels. or dancing places; and they insulted them. After this, the French Foreign Office issued a Press Note making it emphatically clear that France would not tolerate any insults to her coloured subjects. I am not in a position to give the exact details for the moment, but the fact is there that the French Foreign Office did intervene on behalf of the coloured subjects of France.

STATE INTERVENTION NECESSARY.

Now, apart from the informative nature of the present correspondence, the question that interests us most is what practical steps could be taken in the matter. I am not sure that it is possible, or even worthwhile to try to remove the prejudices of "landladies" who do not "accept Indians" as lodgers, or the proprietors of private dancing halls. But the closing of Hotels and Restaurants for Indians is, indeed, a matter on which State-intervention becomes necessary. The Uunderground or the Omnibus Companies, for instance, could in no case make regulations refusing to convey coloured people etc. And the public nature of the functions of Hotels and Restaurants is little different from that of these companies. I do not understand why our Edinburgh friends should content themselves with giving us the information, implying thereby that facts have to be accepted as they are. They must be altered. The High Commissioner's Office in London has a separate Education Department with Dr. Quayle at its head and the matter must be brought to his notice and his intervention sought. He will then, if necessary, write to the Home Secretary.

Another way of moving in this matter is to ask the Bombay Advisory Committee to take the necessary steps. This Committee is supposed to secure admissions for Indians to Colleges in Cambridge, or Oxford or educational centres in Great Britain, and in general to render them the necessary help and guidance.

I wonder if it does not form a part of its legitimate function to see that the students it sends over to England get the necessary facilities, and social convenience there.

The question has a political aspect also as it affects the status of Indians. One may be tempted to suggest that questions should be asked in the Legislative Assembly in this connection, and the matter brought to the notice of the Government of India. Unfortunately, however, questions as soon as they become invested with a political importance tend to appear insoluble. I would suggest, therefore, that efforts should be made in the first two directions immediately.

BAR IN CAMBRIDGE.

Lastly, I may add that even in Cambridge grounds exist which justify some of the complaints made by our Edinburgh friends. The case of Mr. Hadi, the senior-most tennis Blue, who was not elected Captain, and the newspaper controversy it occasioned are an instance in point. I know the case of my own friend a man from my College (St. John's), and who is in the Civil Service, that he was refused admission to a Civil Aviation Club on the ground that he was an Indian. With regard to the .O.T.C. the same complaint is true in the case of Cambridge Indian students. The Majlis there appointed a committee which carried on a correspondence with the India Office, the War-office, and the High ommissioner's Office. The upshot was that there was no upshot! We the Indian Majlis, placed this grievance before the Indian members on the Skeen Committee when they had been in Cambridge, and Mr. Jinnah assured us that he would try his best to bring this matter before the committee, and get the necessary redress. I ought to mention here that in the last annual conference of Indians in England, held at Scarborough, the representatives from Edinburgh did try to raise this question of illtreatment of Indians. The Executive Committee (of which I was a member) did not however, feel sure that the Conference could effectively deal with the problem during the short time of the session.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. MAHAJANI,
Fergusson College, Poona,
Kolhapur, May 30th

Notes of the Day.

British Philanthropy in Practice.

With their traditional policy of suffering for the sake of others the British Imperialists, who in the Baldwin Government have a Government after their own heart, are much concerned now with what will happen to the poor Egyptians, whose Government has been the lucky recipient of a "most friendly" Note from Lord Lloyd. Egyptian mobs, we are told in a Reuter's message, "have a habit of getting quickly out of hand" and it is essential to have a force ready at hand "to protect lives and property." That is the sole reason of the warships being sent to Egypt. They know England very little, indeed, who only know that warships are sent as an ultimatum to coerce a country. The British idea is to send warships in order to protect lives and property while "most friendly" Notes telling a people in polite language that they are fools if they think they are really free, are being discussed by their Government! But the question is, whose lives and whose property?

Unsatisfactory.

Lord Winterton evaded further questions in the House of Commons in regard to the notorious Kulkathi shooting incident by the reply that a departmental inquiry was being conducted by the Government of Bengal into the affair. Sir Abdur Rahim's uncontested return to the Bengal Legislative Council after his having resigned as a protest against the unwillingness of that Government to hold a public judical inquiry into the Kulkathi firing should have made Lord Winterton realise that his reply would make the public in India suspect still more strongly that a hush hush policy is to be followed by the authorities in this matter. The magisterial inquiry just concluded at Madras about the shooting incident during the B. O. C. employees' strike is also an unsatisfactory method of dealing with a serious question of vital importance to public life and safety. What was expected of the Government of Madras was an independent public inquiry by a judicial tribunal with non-official representation on it. It has been fobbed off with a mere departmental inquiry leaving the discontent as acute as before.

The Man for the Job.

Is there a regular conspiracy amongst the die-hards in Tory politics to job Lord Ronaldshay into the chairmanship of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms? A writer in an influential Tory weekly paper first suggested his name because in his opinion his lordship understood the Eastern mentality remarkably well. Now comes Sir William Currie, the Calcutta merchant-prince, who is concerned about how the European community in India would fare in regard to Council representation at the hands of the Commission, His anxiety is that the 'revised' constitution should not be "slavishly based on Western ideas," and he is confident that with Lord Ronaldshay as Chairman no such calamity will occur. But why is there amongst the foreign vested interests in India such solicitude about India escaping a slavish imitation of Western methods? Is it because they fear that representation according to numerical proportions is a doctrine which will come considerably in their way? Indians, on the contrary, will welcome it.

Due Consideration.

When questions were asked some time ago in the Bombay Legislative Council about Indianisation in the Karachi Port Trust, the General Member assured that body that the matter of appointing a sufficiently large number of Indians in the higher grades of the Karachi Port Trust service would be given "due consideration as the officers concerned retired from the service." There are evidently ways and ways of giving "due consideration" to a question of this type. The European members of the Karachi Port Trust showed recently that their ideas of "due consideration" were absolutely at variance with those of their Indian colleagues. The Trust had recently to fill up the post of an Assistant Traffic Manager. It received 112 applications for it, out of which 45 were from Indians. In spite of the opposition of all the elected Indian Trustees the Trust decided to give the appointment to a European candidate whose qualifications were not up to the standard of some of the Indian applicants. Not one of the Indian applicants was even called for an interview. This is indeed, a curious way of giving due consideration to the question of Indianisation. We hope the Government of Bombay will refuse their sanction to the selection made by the Karachi Port Trust and ask that body to decide to choose an Indian for the post when it knows that Indians of the requisite qualifications for it are available.

Appreciating Their Work.

Mr. Jivraj Nensey compla that "when European officers are fined by the Court, they get promotion on the G. I. P. Railway while if any Indian is fined, he is dismissed." He instances the case of promotion being given to two European employees of this Railway who figured recently as the accused in the complaint lodged against them recently by an Indian passenger who was ejected from a compartment at Victoria Terminus. The Chief Presidency Magistrate held the two European accused guilty of the charge preferred against them and fined them. Is it as some sort of consolation that they have now received their promotion? It is a way of appreciating their services which is sure to cause resentment amongst the travelling public. It is time the G. I. P. authorities realised that the suspicion of their Indian patrons that they are grossly partial to their European employees is strengthened by such action. And they cannot in the long run afford to ignore such suspicion.

CALL BOY ANNEXES BLUE RIBBON.

FAVOURITE WINS DERBY

SIR: V. SASSOON'S CANDIDATE STANDS SECOND

WINNER BREAKS TIME RECORD.

LONDON, June 1.

THE RESULTS OF THE DERBYRACE ARE AS UNDER:—

M. F. Curzon's	CALL BOY	(Elliot)	1
Sir V. Sassodn's	HOT NIGHT	(Wragg)	2
M. J. Courtauld's	SHIAN MOR	(Lane)	3

LONDON, June 1.

The Derby was run in dull weather before a large crowd. There was a fairly good start except for Stampede who tailed off. Call Boy led from Sickle, Flashing Star, Restigouche, Adams Apple, Lone Knight and Hot Knight. After half mile Call Boy was still in the front followed by Shian Mor, Sickle and Adams Apple. When rounding Tattenham Corner, the order was Call Boy, Shian Mor, Hot Knight, Knight of Grail and Buckfast. Call Boy maintained his lead and resisting the challenges of Hot Knight and Shian Mor won easily. Buckfast was fourth and Sickle fifth. The official time was two minutes thirty-four and twofifths seconds which is the record for the race.—Reuter.

MONEYMAKER TO BE SCRATCHED

May 31. Trainer of MONEYMAKER announces that horse will be scratched from Derby owing to shoulder trouble.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL TIME OF SCRATCHING

LONDON, June 1.

Official time of scratching of Moneymaker from Derby was ten last night.—Reuter.

ALSO RAN

Mr. J. Arkwright's TREAT (P. Beasley).
Mr. C. Austin's PARKER (Butchers)
Sir A. Bailey's SON AND HEIR (Carslake.)
Mrs. C. Beatty's MONEY MAKER (Beary.)
Lord Beaverbrook's RESTIGOUCHE (C. Childs.)
Sir D. Broughton's KNIGHT OF THE GRAIL (Winter.)
Mr. R. Cohen's BUCKFAST (Evans)
Lord Derby's SICKLE (Weston).
Mr. F. Horlock's ADIEU (Marshal)
Mr. C. Howard's CHICHESTER CROSS (G. Richards.)
H. H. the Aga Khan's HOSSAN (Smirke).
Mr. J. A. Phillips' JACK'S SON (A. Burns.)
Mrs. C. Rich's SILVERSTEAD (F. Fox.)
Mr. A. de Rothschild's TATTOO (Perryman.)
Mr. T. Ryan's DAMON (H. Beasley.)
Sir S. Scott's STAMPEDE (Bowden)
Lady Torrington's LONE KNIGHT (S. Donoghue.)
Major J. Walker's SPIRAMONDE (P. Donoghue.)
Mr. C. Whitburn's ADAM'S APPLE (J. Leach.)
Mrs. S. Whitburn's BIRTHRIGHT (Garnett.)
Mr. D. L. Wilson's FLASHING STAR (Dick.)
Lord Woolsavington's APPLECROSS (J. Childs.)

BETTING

LONDON, May 30.

The following is the latest Derby betting:—

9 to 2 against CALL BOY (taken and offered.)
13 to 2 ADAM'S APPLE (offered; 7 to 1 taken.)
100 to 15 SICKLE (taken and offered)
15 to 2 HOT NIGHT (taken and offered.)
100 to 6 MONEY MAKER (taken and offered.)
18 to 1 LONE KNIGHT (taken and offered.)
20 to 1 APPLECROSS (taken and offered).
20 to 1 SHIAN MOR (offered; 25 to 1 taken.)
20 to 1 TATTOO (offered; 25 to 1 taken.)
25 to 1 HOSSAN (taken and offered)
33 to 1 ADIEU (offered.)
33 to 1 KNIGHT OF THE GRAIL (offered.)
33 to 1 DAMON (offered; 40 to 1 taken.)
40 to 1 SON AND HEIR (offered.)
40 to 1 SILVERSTEAD (offered.)
50 to 1 BIRTHRIGHT (taken and offered.—Reuter.

WHO IS WHO IN DERBY WINNERS

The following is a list of the winners since 1900:—

1900 Prince of Wales' Diamond Jubilee.
1901 Mr.W. C. Whitney's Volodyobski.
1902 Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick.
1903 Sir J. Millers's Rock Sand.
1904 Mr. L. de Rothschild's St.Amant.
1905 Lord Rosebery's Cicero.
1906 Major E. Loder's Spearmint.
1907 Mr. R. Crokers's Orby.
1908 Shev. Ginistrelli's Signorinetta.
1909 King Edward VII's Minoru.
1910 Mr. "Fairlie's" Lemberg.
1911 Mr. J. B. Joel's Sunstar.
1912 Mr. W. Rapheal's Tagalie.
1913 (†) Mr. A. P. Cunliff's Tboyeur.
1914 Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II.
1915 (*) Mr. M. S. Joel's Pommern.
1916 (*) Mr. E. Hulton's Fifinella.
1917 (*) Mr. Fairlie's Gay Crusader.
(1918 (*) Lady J. Douglas's Gainborough.
1919 Lord Glanely's Grand Parade.
1920 Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop.
1921 Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist.
1922 Sir James Buchanan's Capt. Cuttle.
1923 Mr. Ben Irish's Papyrus.
1924 Lord Derby's Sansovino.
1925 Mr. H. Morris's Manna.
1926 Lord Woodlavington's Coronach.
(†) Craganour came in first, but was disqualified.
(*) Run at Newmarket.

DROP THE PRESENT CONTROVERSY

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO LEADERS

NO GOING BACK ON PROMISE

MADRAS, June 1.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress, has issued an appeal to-day requesting all to drop the present controversy.

Referring to the Gokhale Hall incident, he says his original intention was not to attend the meeting; but he was induced to attend by Mr. Sambamurti. He certainly did not wish that Mr. T. Prakasam should be gagged. He was not in the chair; but he did not wish to interfere with Mr. Satyamurti's (Chairman) discretion as he himself had found by experience that both accused and accusers speaking on the same platform had generally led to disturbance. Especially as he found that as there were eager partisans in the audience, he did not wish to go out of his way and interfere with the Chairman of the meeting.

TWO DIFFERENT QUESTIONS.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar says that he has nothing but respect for the ability and character of his critics. But as they had suspected his honesty of purpose, he had to reply to them in public. Referring to the charge that he had gone back on his promise to enquire into the charges of co-operation on the part of Madras Swarajists, he says that he has repeated the promise since, in Madras. "There are, he continues," two different questions: 1. Whether the majority of the Congress party in Madras should be censured for not throwing out the salaries of the Ministers and 2. Whether there has been co-operation beyond the limits of clauses C, D, E, and F of the Gauhati Congress resolution. It is to enforce this view that the second part of the Working Committee's resolution is directed. Resolution before the All-India Congress Committee was on Ministers' salaries. The Working Committee had power to express opinion though its opinion can be over-ridden.

The Working Committee had to go into the question some time. I have asked Mr. Swami Venkatachellam Chetti (Leader of the Congress Party in the Council) and Mr. S. Satyamurti (Deputy Leader) to submit written statements to the All-India Congress Committee. I did not regard the decision of the Working Committee as Ultra Vires. Nor should it be regarded as pre-arranged because the resolutions were passed on the same day. Mr. T. Prakasam has said that the Madras Swarajists had gone beyond the Congress resolution in co-operating with the Government. I had promised to go into the question and that promise holds good. But the proper thing to do would be to summon a meeting of the Madras Congress Council Party and discuss the matter at a meeting of the party."—Free Press.

JUSTICITES TO JOIN CONGRESS?

MADRAS, June 1.

Interviewed by the "Madras Mail" representative on the object and scope of the forthcoming Non-Brahmin Conference to be held at Coimbatore, the Raja of Panagal, Leader of the Justice Party said that they are going to consider the possibility of members of the Justice Party joining the Congress while preserving at the same time the individuality of the Party. The necessity for this, he explained, arose out of the fact that the Madras portion of the Congress has converted itself into a purely communal body to scandalise the Justice Party and that the Congress is being wirepulled by a few persons who are determined to use the Congress for their own communal purposes and to perpetuate the monopoly of official and political power.—Free Press.

PROTECTIN FOR DEBENTURES.

IMPERIAL BANK'S APPLICATION

BENGAL BANK SUSPENSION SEQUEL

CALCUTTA, June 1.

In connection with the suspension of payment by the Bengal National Bank an application on behalf of the Imperial Bank of India, Ltd., for the appointment of three receivers, to protect the interest of the Imperial Bank in respecat of two debentures amounting to little over 16 lakhs of rupees was made to-day at the High Court before Mr. Justice Gregory. The application was granted. Messrs. Ashworth Walker and Stanley of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes have been appointed receivers.—A. P.

MR SASTRI LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF AT SIMLA

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 1.

Mr. Sastri left this afternoon for Bombay, where he will arrive at Grant Road station on Friday. He was given a hearty send off at the Station where a large number of official and others were present. They included Mr. Corbett, Sir T. Vijiaraghavachariar, Mr. G. S. Rajpai and Syed Aaza Ali. Mr. Sastri's secretary Mr. J. D. Tyson who is now in Simla is leaving for Bombay on Sunday. It is understood that Mr. Sastri will report himself at Pretoria.

SENTENCED FOR SEDITION

MR PONGYI GETS ONE YEAR AND NINE MONTHS

RANGOON, June 1.

Mr. U. Wizaya Pongyi, known in political circles here, was sentenced by the additional district magistrate, Insein to suffer one year and nine months' imprisonment on the charge of delivering seditious speeches in Tharrawaddy district.—Free Press.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST MR AWARI

FRESH COMPLAINT UNDER 153A?

NAGPUR, June 1.

The trial of Mr. Avari, "General", the Nagpur "Republican" Army was resumed to-day before Mr. Joshi, City Magistrate. The accused read out his statement to the court and subsequently handed over a signed copy of the same to magistrate.

The magistrate framed three charges under section 124 (a) on three different speeches and remarked that if Government desired they may file fresh complaint under section 153 (A) I. P. C. Judgement will be delivered on 4th June.—Free Press.

ASSASSINATED POLICE OFFICER'S FAMILY

SECRETARY OF STATE GRANTS ALLOWANCES

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned with effect from 29th May 1926, the following concessions to the family of the late Rai Bhupendranath Chatterjee Bahadur, Officiating Superintendent of Police who was assassinated in the Alipore Jail on the evening of 28th May 1926:—

(A) Allowance of Rs. 150 per month for life to the widow, (B) Allowance of Rs. 80 per month for each of the five sons until they attain the age of 24 years. (C) Allowance of Rs. 70 for the second daughter up to 20th June when she was married with a marriage dowry of Rs. 3,500. (D) Allowance of Rs. 70 per month to the third daughter until she is married with a dowry of Rs. 3,500 on her marriage, and (E) Payment of Rs. 1,120 incurred on account of expenses for funeral and "sradh" ceremonies of the deceased officer.—Free Press.

SIR JAGADISH GOES TO GENEVA.

LECTURES ON HIS DISCOVERIES

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Information has reached Calcutta that Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose with Lady Bose is on his way to Geneva to attend the League Intellectual Co-operation meeting. Sir Jagadish was accorded enthusiastic reception at Nomtepelier and Bordeux, where he was invited to deliver lectures on his recent discoveries before a distinguished gathering.—Free Press.

RETREAT OR FRESH OFFENSIVE?

SIR. BASIL BLACKETT GAINS TIME

QUE TION OF DIRECTORATE TEMPORARILY SHELVED

PROPOSALS FOR PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION

When the members of the Joint Select Committee reassembled at the library room of the Bombay Secretariat on Wednesday morning the intention of the opposition was to plunge straightway into the discussion of the main issue, viz, the exact constitution of a Directorate that would control the proposal Reserve Bank. There was the proposal of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya calling for a proportionate representation of all the interests in the country. There was the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantalu to bring Co-operative banks into the category of the scheduled banks. And on the top of all these proposals and suggestions there was that diplomatic silence of the Finance Member. From the current of events that happened on Wednesday, one can presurue with all fairness to the Finance Member that he must have been racking his brain ever since his unexpected defeat on the fundamental issue of a State Bank versus a share-capital Bank, to get unscattered out of the unenviable position he had been thrown in. It is understood that on Tuesday, throughout the proceedings, Sir Basil Blackett had managed to preserve a non-committal attitude as regards the issues that were raised by the opposition.

A DIPLOMATIC MOVE.

Soon after the proceedings commenced on Wednesday morning, the Finance Member, it is reported, made a most diplomatic move by artfully postponing for another six weeks the consideration of the issue regarding the creation of a machinery to control the Reserve Bank. The discussion over this issue is now to reopen when the Committee meets at Calcutta sometime in the middle of July. There are rumours in informed circles that the Committee meets at Calcutta nearly two weeks earlier than the time announced. Indeed, Sir Basil Blackett has hit at a nice contrivance to delay the affairs thereby allowing himself some more time to regain his balance. Much water will flow under the Hugli bridge till the Joint Committee meets again at Calcutta. The strength of the Government will be reinforced by the addition of Sir John Bell and Raja Gazanfar Ali Khan who could not attend the meetings of the Committee at Bombay. The opposition also hopes that Mr. Jamanadas Mehta will be able to be present at the Calcutta sittings and take an active part in their proceedings. There are no grounds for the hopes entertained in some interested quarters that the strength of the opposition will gradually dwindle down and the Finance Member will be in a position to hold his own at the Calcutta meeting. The sturdy members like Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who had the opposition, have been by now sufficiencly inured to the uncanny methods of the Finance Member.

CONTROVERSY OVER SECTION 41.

The main issue having been shelved, the Joint Committee, it is stated, gave its consideration yesterday to the Section (41) of the Bill. There was a huge controversy on thias section, which is expected to continue to-day. The enthusiasm of the members seems to have considerably cooled down owing to the evasive policy the Government have been following all along. It is quite possible that the Finance Member will come forward with a fresh proposal at Calcutta. He has now got sufficient time to consult with the Secretary of State and lay his plans in a different way. However that is all to be seen.

The Committee rose yesterday at 4.45 p.m. It meets again at the Secretariat at 11 a.m.

QUESTION OF CONTROL

FINANCE MEMBER REFUSES TO EXPRESS VIEWS.

BOMBAY, June 1.

The Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill resumed consideration of the Reserve Bank Bill this morning. The progress, it is understood, could be made in regard to the question of control owing to the refusal of the Finance Member to express his views on the proposal made by Pandit Malaviya.

The Finance Member is said to have reserved his views till the meeting of the Committee at Calcutta which it is stated will meet on the 18th July instead of the 28th as originally fixed.

The Committee is therefore holding in suspense its decision on the question of control and proceeding with other clauses. The Committee sits on Friday (the 3rd instant) also although it is a public holiday and adjourns at 1 p.m. on Saturday, to remeet at Calcutta. One of the decisions reached by the Committee is said to be to retain the provision in the Bill for keeping of fixed minimum percentage of deposite with the reserve Bank by the banks in schedule one.—Free Press.

S I CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

FAMOURS STATE BANK WITHOUT CAPITAL

MADRAS, June 1.

The President of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to the Chairman of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill, sitting in Bombay.

"Madras commercial opinion strongly favouring State Bank without capital. Real control by the Indian Legislature is essential. Must have more than half Indian Directors on the Board. Public opinion strongly against demonitisation of sovereign. Gold Standard with gold coin desired.—Free Press.

NO NECESSITY FOR FIRING.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S REPORT

B.O.C. SHOOTING ENQUIRY.

MADRAS, May 31.

Enquiry into the Tondiarpet shooting has now concluded and the Presidency Magistrate has submitted a long report to Government. After reviewing the events of the day he says several of the strikers were guilty of rioting and that the act of opening the taps and letting out petrol was an act of mischief. He mentiones the names of eight strikers who should be proceeded against for the above offences.

Coming to the shooting itself, he quotes the manager's evidence as well as Seageant Godwin's evidence, and says there was sufficient police "bundobust" and there was no necessity for employers to fire. Whether in such circumstances the right of private defence arise was a question to be decided after full inquiry by judicial tribunal. He mentions the names of two Anglo-Indians who have been shown to have caused harm by the use of firearms. Summons will shortly be issued against both parties.—Free Press.

WORKERS GET ROWDY.

WORKS DEPARTMENT CLOSED

MADRAS, June 1.

The strike situation assumed a somewhat serious turn to-day. Strikers are alleged to have resorted to stone throwing and assault on a large scale. One European employee of Messrs. Massey and Co. was injured and several others, it is said, were hit by stone throwing including some policemen. The men of Messrs. Massey and Company not having returned to work today as notified by the management, the latter announce that the Works Department will be closed indefinitely. Employees of the P. W. D. workshop are still holding out. They have received a reply from the management with regahd to their grievances.—A. P.

INQUIRY INTO NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA.

MR VALLABHBHAI PATEL AWAITING REPLY

AHMEDABAD, June 1.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who was appointed by the Working Committee of the Congress to enquire into and report on the Arms Act Satyagraha practised at Nagpur had written to the President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee requesting him to fix a date in the first week of June for his enquiry after consulting the principal workers and members of his committee but as Vallabhbhai Patel has received no reply so far he again wired to-day and is awaiting a reply.—A. P.

At the meeting of the Howrah Municipality held on June 1, it was decided by a majority of votes to do away with the post of Deputy Chairman of the Municipality.—Free Press.

AN INSULT TO INDIA

COLOUR BAR IN EDINBURGH

MR. SAKLATVALA'S DENUNCIATION

LONDON, May 31.

Proposing the motion for the Adjournment in the House of Commons Mr. Saklatvala drew attention to the "notorious colour bar" introduceed in Edinburgh, and elsewhere in Scotland in dance halls and restaurants, and asked the House to help the Ministers to end the practice. The Labourite Mr. Shiels expressed regret at the actcion of the proprietors of certain establishments, but pointed out that they were running their establishments for commercial purposes, and if they found that by excluding certain people those purposes would be advanced they had a perfect right to do so. He denied that the question of inferiority arose and mentioned as examples the friendly spirit shown by the people and University of Edinburgh towards Indian students.

"NO RACIAL ANTIPATHY."

Sir John Gilmour said that he did not see how an official action could be taken, and suggested that when any question of licensing by the local authority arose those interested should make representations to it. He assured the House, and through it the country as a whole, that there was no extreme racial antipathy. He hoped that expressions in the House might have an ameleorating effect.

Mr. Buchanan (Labour) contended that it was an insult to India. He said that Sir John Gilmour ought to make representations to the local Magistrates.

The matter was then dropped. Lord Winterton listened to the discussion.—Reuter.

JAINS AND NATIONALISM

"ROUND OFF THE EDGES AND BE UNITED"

MR. S. N. HAJI'S SPIRITED APPEAL

What the Jain community ought to do to enable them to take their place along with other advanced communities of the nation was sketched in clear terms today by Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A., Precident of the Third Maharashtra Jain Swetamber Conference. y

After the chairman of the Reception Committee read his address, Mr. Haji was voted to the chair amid acclamation.

THE PALITANA DISPUTE.

In the course of his speech Mr. Haji Said:—

The principal question around which today is encircled the intent gave of the whole community is the supreme question of the sacred Shatrunjaya Hill. Our ancient and historic association with that holy place of pilgrimage has long since been established. It was in the reign of the great Akbar that we became the owners of the Shatrunjaya Hill with its so many beautiful temples. Since then not a single incident has happened to reduce our powers on and possession of the Hill. It is no doubt true that with the efflux of time and as a result of political events, the throne of Palitana came to be occupied by the Rajaputs, originally invited by the Jain community for the protection of its pilgrims. In view of this early association of the Jain community and the present reigning house at Palitana both of whom have worked in close cooperation and with mutual benelt for the last so many years it ill-behoves the present Durbar to harass the Jain pilgrims. The only solution to my mind of the present impasse is mutual consultation across the table which if conducted with good-will will result in a lasting peace. But until that happy consummation is reached our duty as Jains is clear. As you are well aware, Shri Sangh

has declared, for the duration of the present troubles, total suspension of the pilgrimage, a step which has been enthusiastically and unanimously supported by the whole of the Jain community throughout India.

JAINS AND NATIONALISM.

India seems to be destined to evolve along national lines by the harmonious growth into a homogeneous whole of her various communities which are bound together by religious and social ties. The individual in India therefore is to react to the country and the community. Rightly viewed there never can be an opposition between these two organisations that claim to-day the loyalty and devotion of the inhabitants of India. At the moment we are met together to work for the evolution of the smaller unit in order that by its growth it may lead to the betterment of the bigger unit. Fortunatly for us we have no cultural or material home outside the boudary of India. There can therefore be no question of Pan-Jainism. Within India we are about a million strong scattered over different provinces divided into three religious folds, sub-devided into various castes and sub-castes with the result that the grouping together of these varied and separate pieces does not give us that finished product which by its artistic arrangement satisfied the eye or pleased the mind. The reason for this unsatisfactory state of affairs is that each of the pieces whether large or small has its own angularities. This very reason supplies its own remedy viz., that attempts should be directed towards the rounding off of the edges so that the grouping process may proceed in a satisfactory manner and India be the richer for having Jains within her territories.

BACKWARDNESS OF JAINS.

After taking asurvey of the various evils that are rife in the community, Mr. Haji proceeded to say:

As regards education the backwardness of the community is lamentable. Not only is the ideal state of a sound mind in a sound body rare but there is evidence plentiful to indicate the want of soundness both in the body and mind. It may be even said that some effort has been made to train the mind but the body has remained totally uncared for. It is therefore necessary that our people should learn to appreciate the full meaning of the term education and extend it to bodily development. In countries where the development of the health of the people is a concern of the state attmpts are made in a variety of ways to bring about a sustained growth not merely that schools and the colleges give facilities for disciplined exercise but in later years under its conscription laws takes the citizen under its care, for 2 or 3 years during which period everything possible is done to develop the muscle may be sometimes even at the sacrifice of the mind. It is indeed a good sign of the times that atleast some of the Universities of India are beginning to pay more attention to compulsory physical training and it is to be hoped that the effort at the top would be supplemented by their work in the Vernacular schools and the colleyiate classes but this refers merely to that small portion of the youthful population that attends school or college. But is is necessary not merely in the community but our country as well that everyone irrespective of his occupation should be in a possession of a well kept fully developed body.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

Let us now turn to the education of the mind. So far as this education is concerned it is now an accepted maxim that every child born should be entitled to free education which in case of necessity may be made compulsory. I wish I might take it for granted that it is not necessary to draw the attention of a community like ours to the benefits of at least Primary, education but the ignorance among the ladies of the community is so deep rooted that vigilant ecorts must be made henceforth to eradicate the evil, and replace the present mass ignorance by mass edueation. In well governed countries no doubt this kind of work is undertaken by the Government. It is a pity that the Government in this country does not act accordingly.

NEED OF ORGANISATION.

In order to do organised work it is necessary that there should be an association with branches all over the area under development. Here again it is a matter of great satisfaction that you have already amongst you a well-known association called the "Maharashtra Jain Mandal" an association which in the light of its past work will when fully developed and with its branch in required places will do the work of the community in a worthy manner will particularly be of immense help in the preparation of the census to which a reference has been made above. The very little of the Conference which has met to-day necessitates as is right and proper the discussion of subjects from the point of view of the Jains in Maharashtra. but it cannot be forgotten that there are large thriving communities in other parts of the country whose development must be watched and whose activities should, as far as possible be brought along common line, so that a harmonious growth of the Jains of all parts of India may result. Even that will not suffice. It is further necessary that along the lines which are well-known the various sects of the Jains should come together upon a common platform to devise common means should remedy the grievances, and share in the realisation of common ideals. With that view as our end, it is desirable that a homogeneous group should be formed which can claim to speak on behalf of the Jains vis-a-vis the other communities of India. If such a unity among the 3 sections of the community could be achieved it will enable us to take our proper place in the groups of men who are proud of being called the sons of Mother India.—Free Press.

MAHATMA IN BANGALORE

LONG TALK WITH MAHARAJA MYSORE

NANDI HILLS, June 1.

Gandhiji will be arriving in Bangalore in three days' time and he is expected to stay there a month.

His blood pressure has gone down and it is expected he would completely recoup his strength in Bangalore.

The Government bungalow on the High Grounds has been reserved for Gandhiji. It is likely that Gandhiji will be the Maharajah's guest during the birth day celebrations.

A Bangalore paper states that the Maharajah went to the Nandi Hills during the last fortnight and had a long talk with Gandhiji.—Free Press.

INDIAN CHURCH BILL.

COMMITTEE STAGE PASSED IN LORDS

LONDON, May 31.

The Indian Church Bill passed the Committee stage in the House of Lords with an amendment moved by Lord Birkenhead substituting new second schedule to replace the original provisional schedule. Lord Olivier and Lord Parmoor withdrew technical amendments on Lord Birkenhead giving an undertaking that he would not ask the House to take up the reading of the Bill until the measlre had been passed by the National Church Assembly early in July. Lord Birkenhead replying to Lord Parmoor said that the question of not asking the House to pass the third reading of the Bill until it had gone before the Legislative Assembly might be considered if it did not involve a risk to the Bill's fortunes during the present Parliamentary year, but it would be asking too much to risk the fortune of the Bill if there were to be delay involved in it.

The Bishop of Bombay was present as also Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in the distinguished strangers' gallery.—Reuter's Special.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN MADRAS

P. W. D. WORKERS' GRIEVANCES,

MADRAS, May 31.

About 800 workers of the Public Works Department Workshop have gone on strike since this morning. In a statement, the President of the Workshop and Stores Employees' Unionn says that the Union had been presenting their grievances since August last. They had demanded an increase in pay, old age pensions, free medical advice, dismissal, if necessary, after due notice, application of Workmen's Compensation Act and a few other sundry benefits. The management intimated yesterday to the employees that they had sanctioned an increase of four pies in wages. All the rest of the demands have been ignored. Thereupon the workers intimated to the management that the increase given was beggarly and that they will strike work from this morning.

About nine men representing the workers have gone to see the Geneural Superintendent of the Workshop to inform him that as soon as their demands are satisfied, the men will gladly resume their work.

A monster meeting will be held this evening at the beach.—Free Press.

COLONIAL SERVICES.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, May 31.

Mr. Baldwin received members of the Colonial Conference at Downing Street and paid a tribute to the value of the work of Colonial services. While there is a general agreement in favour of continuing the Conference in its present form it is thought that it would be advantageous to arrange the session at which there will be unofficial as well as official representatives of Colonies, to consider the questions of economics and developments of Common interest in various parts of the Colonial Empire.—Reuter's Special.

PLAYING FIELDS FOR YOUTH.

APPEAL FOR MILLION STERLING

LONDON, May 31.

An appeal for a million sterling to provide playing fields for young people in Britain has been made by the National Ploying Fields Association of which the Duke of York is President.—Reuter's Special.

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW YOUR FUTURE?

The greatest craze of human beings in this so-called civilised world is to know something or everything of the "Fate" that clings to them like leech. They patronise all sorts and conditions of astrologers, palmists, phrenologists, clairvoyants, of all claims and pretensions, from those who put up at biggest hotels of the cities and boom their arts and crafts through the columns of the press and who net a good sum from the gullible Indians who have a blind faith in the divining powers of "Westerners" or those who pose themselves as such or to to a common "joshi" who carries on his trade of life-reading and horoscope-casting in some unpretentious rooms in the bye-lanes which serve as his offices during the day and dormitories during the night, or even itinerant half-familised chelas of Herschel who hail you with "Fal dekhnewala, Sab," or who will station themselves under the shelter of big bunyan trees in the maidans and inducing the gullible workers to part with their well-earned anna or two.

WHAT'S BRED IN THE BONE, ETC.

This is not strange. Human nature is such everywhere, and from times immemorial. Even the wife of the "Great Old Gardener," that is humanity's "Grand Old Mamma," Eve, is stated—I just now cannot recollect where I read it but it is not in the Bible, I must admit,—to have been very anxious to know her future and asked the Serpent, in the temporary absence of Mr. Adam who had evidently gone to chop wood for the breakfast of Madame Eve, what her Fate was to be. So this desire or craze for knowing one's future is ingrained in us from the very commencement of the agonies of this world, and what is bred in the bone is sure to come out in the flesh of as the descendants of Eve and Adam. (Eve is rightly given her first place of honour).

JOSHIS HERE AND IN THE WEST.

Pandit Shree Rajyajoshi Ravibhoosa Mahamahopadhyaya Joothashanker Labaddas of the Himalayan Mountains fame, who has been well-known to the readers of this paper for his annual forecasts, is not against well-known 'joshis,' black, brown or yellow or white of repute, but against quacks only. Astrology is a very intricate science, and is a sealed book to all, except a few who also know but a drop out of the ocean of this mighty science. Again some 'joshis' give a general or stereotyped reading for each day. This is sheer 'darned' nonsense. Two men, and for the matter of that two women, born on the same day but not in the same second and whose birth time is separated by only a few minutes, let alone, hours have exhibitted characteristics, and lived life as wide as poles as under. For instance, our Himalayan Joshimaharaj was born only a few second after the birth of a great mighty ruler, despot or autocrat, whatever you choose to call him. He lived a life, as is inevitable, of unsurpassed luxury in a harem of a thousand houries, while the Joshimaharaj having committed the crime of seeing the light of the day a few seconds late has become a recluse, a fakir of the first water. The summit of Mount Everest is his palace, snow-melted water his nectar, and trees' leaves his ambrosia. Even his 'chela' who is a scribbler, a penny "a thousand liners," so to say, if he was born a couple of hours earlier would have been the Heir-Apparent of one of the biggest Indian States (though the Prince, having stolen a march over this humble chela, has gone to the "bourne from which no traveller returns" after enjoying life to his heart's content). This is no "gdp" but a true fact.

A MODERN STENTOR.

Joshimaharaj, however, realises the difficulties and the stupendousness of giving separate forecasts for eacch day, hence he also will content himself with giving a stereotyped reading for each day. As readers are aware the accuracy of this celestial astrologer cannot be doubted, his very name Joothabhai Labaddas suggests he is the embodiment of Truth. He will in these pages speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He will always speak the truth and shame the devil (not sham the devil). He will speak not, as a scribbler would say "with the tongue in his cheeks" or his lips on some fair cheeks. He will speak like a modern Stentor, and the whole world will doubtless hang on his word from day to day. So hear ye mortals, read the forecasts every day and follow his advice!

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 2

(By **KAM**—Chela of the Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

(The sign of Zodiac is Gemini upto 21st instant. "Gemini," according to the language of the Himalayan Joshi, is the same as "Jemmy" that is the housebreaker's short stout crowbar. This presages an epidemic of burglaries and dacoities up to the 21st instant).

If to-day is your birthday, in your home (sweet home) life you are a creature of all moods (and all tenses, that is past, present and future). The mood is at times 'potential,' giving your beseeching wife who pleads (like a Jinnah or a Setalvad in nobler causes) with her arms entwined round your brown, brawny shoulders, for all that she desires for her dress or ornaments. At times you are working havoc in the house by flinging and crushing crockery and plate, like a rogue elephant in a rice-field, at the slightest provocation. The mood is at times 'subjunctive,' when you are torn asunder by all sorts of doubts and "ifs" ond "buts" making your life miserable, brooding over the incidents and (according to your estimation) the ways of an ungrateful world. But when you are in the 'imperative' mood, your wife and your gaping children know that Armageddon is at hand. You ask your "angel" to do this and that, to refrain from this and that, to stop talking with or casting smiling glances at your male neighbours, the commands which even a Czar or a Kaiser in his best autocratic days did not give, nor is the ex-Kaiser now doing at Doorne.

At times you experience pangs of extreme doubt and suffer from the presence of baseless suspicion regarding your wife; but when your wife pays you back in your own (not Blackettian) coin, and reminds you of your escapades and outings with belles blondes and brunettes with whom you are fox-trotting and Charlestoning for 16 hours out of 24, you are the loudest in your protestations (like some communal leaders before the Bombay Entente Cordiale) and affirm on solemn oath that you have no base motive in so doing, and that in fact your relations with them are like those of a brother and sister! Hypocrisy, as Sjt. Bharucha has so long been knocking on some higher powers' heads, can go no further!

If you conquer this bad habit of yours and remember the beam that is in your own eyes before pointing out the mote in your wife's and others' eyes you will be conquering the whole world of course, whatever remains of the world after excepting the mighty and invincible British Empire on which the Sun never sets, and as a corollary, it gives British citizens perpetual blazing sweltering heat. In public life you are a big zero, though you think yourself greater than Baldwin or L. G. or Pandit Motilalji. You have, however, a great engineering skill which if developed under the fostering care of a Baron Lloyd would soon see you installed in the gadi of Chief Engineer or a similar post in a big department like the Development Department. Your artistic taste, as is evidenced from the attention and care you bestow on the fair sex, although not refined, is yet praiseworthy and with a little training you would, if placed in charge, revolutionise some big scheme. Fight against the odds, and you are sure to get success, ephemeral though at times it prove to be.

BIRKENHEAD'S BLUFF

"INCREASE OF BRITISH PRESTIGE."

LORDS' DEBATE ON RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 31.

In the House of Lords the debate on Russia was initiated by Lord Parmoor to which Lord Balfour replied defending the Government's actcion The debate was marked by a difference of views between Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead. The former, while agreeing to the necessity for taking action, doubted the wisdom of Governmeht breaking off relations and suggested that they might have contented themselves with removing from the country the participants in Bolshevik propaganda and withdrawing the privileges of the Trade Delegation. Lord Birkenhead, replying, expressed his dissent from Lord Reading's view that the course adopted by Government would react unfavourably on the British interests in Asia. On the contrary, he confidently claimed that British prestige throughout the world would be immensely increased.—Reuter.

SUCCESS OF INDIA'S JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

RESULT OF INDO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, May 31.

There was a record attendance of 343 at the Calcutta Dinner at Hotel Cecil. Sir William Currie, presiding, said that it was essential that European representation in the Councils should be adequately filled. It was necessary for the European in India, in co-operation with those Indians who were working for the good of the country untramelled by racial prejudice, to bear his share and give his best to the country's administration. He hoped Lord Ronaldshay would preside over the coming Statutory Commission (Applause). With such selection they would have confidence that the revised Constitution would not be slavishly based on the Western ideas and that it would provide for the prosperity of India.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson, who was the chief guest, drew attention to the remarkable success of the judicial administration in India, and said that the advantages of co-operation by Indians with British efforts is promote the benefit of people and the development of the country were so obvious, especially in these days of chaos and disruption in the neighbouring countries that any other alternative was unthinkable.

Lord Ronaldshay declared that he himself was an incorrigible ditcher. If Calcutta owed much to the British official and the merchant they owed much also to Calcutta.

The Maharaja of Burdwan also spoke.—Reuter.

FRENCH HARD COURT TENNIS

LONDON, May 31.

St. Clouds.—In French Harcourts Tennis Championships fifth round Tilden beat South African Raymond 5 7, 6 2, 8 6, 6 3 thus entering semi-final.

Frenchman Gentien hitherto ranked as second-rate player surprisingly defeated Borotra 6 2, 11 23, 6 0, 6 4.—Reuter.

COUNTERFEITING TIBETAN COINS.

7 ACCUSED TO BE TRIED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Extradition warrants were issued today by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate against three Nepalis named Tindar-Bhutia, Sher Bahadur and Narman Nawar, who were arrested on the Sikkim borders outside British territory in connection with the recent discovery of a factory in Calcutta for counterfeiting current Tibetan coins. The police allege that these men were exporting coins out of British India in conspiracy with four others arrested here. All the seven will be tried jointly as soon as these three are produced in Calcutta.

DUM DUM BUNGALOW ASSAULT.

Sheikh Amir, the accused in the Dum Dum Bungalow assault case, against whom charges nder section 457, 354, 325, 392 and 75 I.P.C. were framed yesterday has been committed by the sub-divisional Magistrate of Barrackpore to take his trial at the court of sessions by a majority of Indian jurors. In passing the order of commitment the Magistrate observed that he was satisfied that Miss Mary Mildred Minto the complainant in the case, was of European British descent and that the claim of Amir as an Indian British subject was valid.—A. P.

LONDON, June 1.

Alexandria.—Battleships "Malaya" and "Barham" have arrived here.

Port Said.—Battleship "Royal Sovereign" has arrived here.—Reuter.

NOT AN ULTIMATUM.

BRITISH NOTE TO EGYPT

WARSHIPS SENT FOR "PRECAUTION

LONDON, May 31.

It is learned in London that there is no intention at present of publishing the British Note to Egypt, but it is emphasised that the Note is in no sense an ultimatum. On the contrary it is most friendly. The despatch of warships to Egypt is purely a precautionary measure. It is known that Egyptian mobs quickly get out of hand, and therefore, it is essential to have a force sufficient to protect the lives and property which is Britain's duty under the Declaration of 1922.—Reuter.

WAR MINISTRY VOTE.

CRUCIAL DEBATE POSTPONED.

LONDON, June 1.

Cairo.—The crucial debate on the War Ministry vote due in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow, has been postponed and it will be discussed during the final phases of the budget, probably on 10th July.—Reuter.

TIENTSIN AND PEKING.

MEASURES TO PROTECT FOREIGN LIVES AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, May 31.

Shanghai.—It has been decided that the force necessary to protect the foreign lives and property in Tientsin and Peking is 16,000. Already thre are 7,000 troops of five nationalities in these cities. It is assumed that each of the four major Protocol Powers have the equivalent of a brigade between Tientsin and Peking. The proposal is under consideration for safeguarding the Peking-Tients in Railway communications by means of an aeroplane patrol. The defence of the legation quarter will be entrusted to 2,000 men drawn from five nationalities.

Official instructions were yesterday telegraphed by the British Legation at Peking to warn British women and children residing outside the legation quarter not to remain in Peking.—Reuter.

AMERICAN LEGATION IN CHINA

TO BE REMOVED NEARER COAST?

LONDON, June 1.

Washington.—Anticipating a possible increase of disturbances in North China, President Coolidge has approved of a plan evolved by the State Department for transferring the American Legation at Peking to some point nearer the coast, but the plan will not be put into effect unless conditions become more serious, in which case it is felt that Peking is so distant from the coast that American marine stationed there will hardly be able to assure the safety of the personnel of the legation.—Reuter.

AMERICAN LEGATION URGE REMAINING AT PEKING

LONDON, June 1.

Peking.—After meeting of Diplomatic Corps to-day, the American Legation here wired to Washington urging that the Legation should remain at Peking in whatever eventualities as British, Japanese and other governments had definitely decided that their Legations should remain.—Reuter.

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

SIR HENRY WHEELER SUCCEEDS SIR E. GAIT.

LONDON, May 31.

Sir Henry Wheeler is joining the Council of India in succession to Sir Edward Gait.—Reuter.

Sir Henry Wheeler was made Governor of Bihar and Orissa in April 1922 and retired from the post only lately. Before he was appointed Governor he worked as Home Secretary, Government of India 1912-16 and was member of the Executive Council of Bengal (1917-22).

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

STIPULATION DECLARED ILLEGAL

LONDON, June 1.

The House of Commons by three hundred votes to hundred and twentyfive adopted the sixth clause of the Trade Union Bill, making it illegal for any local or public authority to make it a condition of employment of a worker, that he should be a member or a non-member of a Trade Union.—Reuter.

Post Lopis.—(Mauritius). H. M. S. Renown, with the Duke and Duches of York on board arrived at Port Louis on

COLOUR A CRIME.

WHITE NURSES ON STRIKE.

RESENT AFRICAN MEDICO'S PRESENCE IN HOSPITAL.

An extraordinary position, says "Indian Views" of Durban, has arisen at Victoria Hospital, Mafeking, where a whole staff of European nurses, including the matron have resigned en masse merely because Dr. S. M. Molema, a highly cultured native doctor happens to perform operations on white patients in the operating theatre of the above mentioned medical institution. The agitation to remove this unfortunate native doctor, with whom we fully sympathise has been going on for some time past, but no precipitate action was taken by the nursing staff until last week, when, it is reported, the doctor sent a 19 year-old white girl-patient to the hospital, which inflamed these nurses and they resigned at the same time notifying the Administrator of the Cape of their action and attitude. It is now understood that the matron and four other nurses who are left, "from humanitarian feelings, have decided to carry on and give essential services to Dr. Molema's European patients while awaiting a reply from the Administrator of the Cape Province."

The picture is indeed a very sordid one, and unfortunately for the native medico, whose only crime happens to be that of colour, he has to bow down to the inevitable and leave the hospital. On the other hand, however, the doctor happens to enjoy very wide popularity among Europeans and being a qualified surgeon, he appears to be quite calm, and his dignified attitude in so far as the controversy is concerned is most noteworthy since he happens to be a native medical practitioner. In the first instance this unfortunate victim of unfair white agitation has not contravened the Medical Council Regulations. Secondly in terms of Hospital Ordinance, any patient be black or white, he or she, had a perfect right to choose his or her medical man. The Ordinance in question does not draw the thick line of demarcation, therefore Dr. Molema is perfectly within his rights, when he takes on white patients all of whom must surely know that he is a black doctor. The Hospital Board knows that Dr. Molema is an African by birth, but European in training and culture. So far no complaints have been recorded against him; neither has he acted indiscreetly in the discharge of his extremely difficult, delicate and dangerous duties. But in spite of his splendid qualifications he has been the object of loud talk and abuse for two long years. He has borne all the insults with the characteristic patience of his race.

Dr. Molema qualified in Glasgow in 1919. He went to Coombs Hospital in Dublin for qualification as assistant surgeon, and took a degree in midwifery. He was also assistant at the Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital. Altogether he was seven years overseas. He was born in Mafeking, and his father is one of the chiefs of the Baralong tribe, Bechuanaland. Dr. Molema is described as a "fair skinned native of short stature, and in the thirties."

What is most galling to us is that if a thoroughly qualified medical practitioner like Dr. Molema is treated with callous indifference, nay, immunity in a civilised country like South Africa, where there are only a handful of non-European medical men, what will be the ultimate fate of those younger and eager Indian and Native medical students who are at present prosecuting studies in Europe to finally practise in this country? If to-day, the native doctor is going to be boycotted on the flimsy grounds of his colour, to-morrow an eminent Indian Surgeon might be also barred from entering into the medical profession because he happens to be an Asiatic.

After all colour is no criterion to any race or individual, nor should the texture of a man's hair be a bar to popularity. It is less to us what a man's colour is, but it is his character and qualification that really count more than anything else. When the Hon. Sastri, spoke in the Town Hall, he asked the Indians to become good South Africans, but we fail to see how white South Africa is going to acknowledge a good Indian or a native South African, in the near future while a bitter spirit of racial discrimination prevails against the Indian and the native in this sub-continent.

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FOREST TRIBES INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

CHARKHA AS SILENT SOCIAL REFORMER

The Committee, appointed by the Raniparaj Conference at Khanpur to inquire into the condition of the Forest Tribes, have completed the second of a series of tours which they are have arranged. This time they took Chikhli and Bulsar Talukas in British territory and the State of Bansda. In all they visited eighteen villages and recorded statements of people from forty-seven villages.

Interesting information was elicited from these forest-dwellers regarding their social and economic condition. The Committee had the honour of having a personal interview with the Maharaja Saheb of Bansda on the 12th instant. He considered our suggestions in their practical bearing and said that he will be only too glad if his people took to the subsidiary industry of hand-spinning. His Highness has already instructed the Diwan Saheb to supply the Committee with the necessary statistics from State records.

PROHIBITION.

The question of prohibition was a delicate affair. His Highness on principle is for total prohibition, but he has his practical difficulties. We could see that the Maharaja sincerely wishes that his people should lead a sober life. Is it too much for the Indian princes to combine in a war against drink the greatest foe of the half-starved masses? Solitary sacrifices may not show tangible results immediately, but a moral step acts as a great leaven, and the greater the sacrifice, the more far-reaching is its moral effect.

An instance of the sincerity of His Highness may be noted here. At the end of our interview he sent for the labourers working about his palace and allowed them to vent their grievances in our presence. The thing was not a mere show. One of the labourers, a teetotaller could summon up courage and submit before His Highness the hardships of forced labour for the State during their busiest seasons. The Maharaja promised to inquire into the matter.

THE DHODIAS' EXAMPLE.

During this tour the witnesses mainly came from the Dhodia community. A few amongst them have courageously given up drink. City people can have no indea of what this means. Those who give up drink amongst these backward people have to suffer an amount of social ostracism. Superstition runs rampant amongst them. Drink is often regarded as semi-religious ceremony. Those who give up drink are regarded as so many rebels against the communal law. It requires more than ordinary moral courage to stand for parity in the teeth of communal persecution. The so-called superior classes may well take a lesson from these humble and silent reformers.

DEMAND FOR CHARKHA.

In every meeting that we held, there was a great demand for the spinning wheel. It was gratifying to see that the people are fast realizing the necessity of the uplift movement and especially the vast potentiality of organised spinning. Already a ray of hope has penetrated the utter darkness of despair in their hearts and they are looking up for a brotherly hand to lift them up. It is a call for self-sacrificing youths with robust health and equally robust faith and optimism. Will our young men respond?

The Christian missionaries are already on the field. There is a regular net work of mission schools and boardings not only for boys but also for girls, in the forest areas of Buisar and Chikhli Talukas. Indian work of a similar type is conspicuous by its absence.

SILENT SOCIAL REFORMER.

A remarkable thing has come to our notice during this tour. Mostly those who have taken to the spinning wheel find it possible to stick to their vow of giving up drink. Many who had given up drink relapsed into their old habit in the absence in their house of the silent social reformer viz: the spinning wheel. In some cases individuals come forward and candidly say that they cannot give up drink but they would welcome the spinning wheel, little knowing that the wheel was ultimately to save them against drink in spite of themselves.

Lastly, we congratulate the Chikhli Taluka Local Board for the very useful work done by them by sinking wells for the 'untouchables' wherever it was necessary.

The third tour has been arranged in the comparatively wilder tract of Songadh Taluka known as Nesu during the first week of June.

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INSURANCE: A POWERFUL INSTITUTION

WHY INDIAN ENTERPRISE SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

(Contributed)

"Great Britain is strong industrially and has plenty of capital and immense resources of raw matrials in her colonies and mandated areas. We are also the biggest shipping, banking and insurance power in the world."

(Com. Kenworthy, M.P.)

Every country takes pride in the development of its financial and credit institutions. The three important hand maids of trade and commerce are shipping, banking and insurance. Naturally, when these three groups attain great heights, as they have done in England, and other progressive countries, the people evince much enthusiasm and take active interest in seeing that these grow to still higher eminence. All this growth would have been impossible if the united support and the patriotism of the people had not been behind him.

With Great Britain particularly, as every one knows, trade follows the flag; and the flag has been firmly implanted wherever trade has prospered. And the remarkable thing is that the Britisher has prospered wherever he has gone whether it was the malaria-ridden jungles of Assam or the equally dangerous wilds of Africa. The unalloyed patriotism of the Britisher towards his country and his loyalty to things British and his whole-hearted support to British institutions have now become a bye-word. The result naturally is the wonderful growth of large institutions pertaining to trade and commerce with attendant prosperity to the nation as a whole and contentment to people at large. Whether, therefore, heavy war debts stare her in the face, or she is face to face with trade depression or any other serious calamity, the inherent patriotic spirit of the people has saved Great Britain from many a crisis. Panics have passed o lightly, losses been made good quickly and general order has been the rule. The even tenor of business goes on merrily, and the country once again is on its firm feet.

What is the secret under-lying this? It is the spirit of patriotism and the ardent desire of the people to see that British institutions develop and become a world-power. Have we not a lesson in this—that after associating with the British for a century and a half, we also should follow their methods in developing our existing Indian institutions like shipping, banking and insurance companies. To-day, the Indian insuring public are spending crores of rupees in getting insurance protection. A large portion of Indian money is lying with non-Indian banks. If only a part of this Indian money now flowing into the channels of foreign companies be directed into the channels of our own concerns, there should be nothing to prevent India from attaining a high position in trade and commerce in the country itself—if not in the world.

The Canadian Merchants' Chamber has been appealing to its members to place all their insurances with Canadian companies with the result that the Canadian Fire Companies are getting quite a good portion of the Canadian business. There was a time even in the more patriotic Canada when Canadian companies had to be in the back ground as foreign insurance companies had and still still have a big hand in the fire insurance business. But the appeal of the Merchants' Chamber of Canada is beginning to have excellent results in that the Canadian Fire Insurance Companies are becoming quite big. We have our Indian Merchans' Chamber and its Committee have been good enough to do all they can to help Indian Insurance Companies. May we in this connection make a request to the Indian Chamber as also to all other trade associations representing Indian business to follow the example of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and to issue similar appeals to all their merchants? This is bound to have excellent results in the direction of drawing a good deal of Indian Insurances to Indian Insurance Companies.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

ART IN DELHI

(Continued from page 6).

be so much information about the artistic worth of the paintings. Fortunately, however, there is a very appreciable number of the intelligent in India who can distinguish the painter's tools and materials, manner and method, fancies and technique, from concrete results.

ELEGANT AND EFFEMINATE.

What are they? Judged for their actual artistic result and values, Mr. Rahamin's pictures are pretty, insipid and arid. They are elegant and effeminate. The conflict in purpose and achievement, in definite concepts and undecided expedients, in colour and in composition is unmistakable. Neither the quality of the lines nor their arrangement or composition display the architectural feeling, the decorative significance or the imaginative manipulation so clearly characteristic of the best examples of mural paintings in India. Mr. Rahamin's pictures have missed their place, purpose and significance.

WONDERFUL CONVENIENCE.

Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesha have been in a pretty jumble. Hindu deities and symbols have been for long exploited for purposes other than spiritual or artistic. Those who paint posters or the labels for the match-box know them as a wonderful convenience. It is a strange, if not a similar, mentality that has selected for the Secretariat basement the effeminate elegance advertised on its walls, of the Hindu gods as a subject. That may be a concept very dear to the Westerner with a fancy for things "oriental." That may appeal to the Anglicised Indian who has or accepts the cue from abroad. But that is not the concept immortalised in the artistic interpretations and living significance of India, of India that is yet an unknown country to them.

NEW FACILITIES.

It is to be hoped that Lala Sri Ram will soon offer some at least of the valuable examples of old calligraphy and painting collected by him for the benefit particularly of students of Indian art. But the genuine student need not waste his time during the interval. The Museum in the Delhi fort, controlled by the Archaeological Department and ably supervised by the enthusiastic Gallery Assistant, Maulvi Ashfaq Ali, is now rearranged. The heterogenous cases and frames have been gradually re-placed. The number of exhibits has increased rapidly and perceptibly. The sculptures, inscriptions, artcrafts, paintings, engravings, drawings, old manuscripts and examples of calligraphy displayed there are more than sufficient for a definite beginning.

(To be continued.)

POONA TONGAWALLAS RESUME WORK

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S PROMISE TO CONSIDER GRIEVANCES

POONA, June 1.

Mr. K. S. Gupte, Pleader interviewed Mr. P. B. Haigh, District Magistrate of Poona on behalf of the Tongawallas who have gone on strike and submitted the following grievances of the men: 1. Heavy fine of Rs. 30 and over for even slight injury to the ponies. 2. The Tongawallas are fined if a horse shoe drops accidently. 3. Even if a child is allowed in a tonga it is considered as a third adult passenger and a fine is imposed. 4. There are no tonga stands at Ghorpadi and Wanwari and there are very few in the city and Cantonment. 5. Harassment of Tongawallas by police at the railway station Budhwar Chawk. 6. Tongawallas are fined as a rule on the evidence of police without any independent corroborative evidence. Regarding the alleged excessive fines and harrassment by the police the District Magistrate assured the men that he would look into their grievances carefully.

Mr. Haigh finally advised the strikers to resume work.

The Tongawallas and gharry drivers subsequently decided to resume work.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK & CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OP. INSTITUTE.

BOMBAY, May 30.

The Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, has submitted a memorandum to the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill in which they confine their remarks to the position of the Co-operative movement as affected by the starting of the Reserve Bank of India and by the alteration of the status of the Imperial Bank of India from bankers to Government to the position of agents of the Reserve Bank of India with special reference to clauses of the Bill which are likely to affect the Co-operative movement.

Referring to Clause 6 which empowers the Bank to establish branches or agencies in India and elsewhere, the Committee would suggest to the Select Committee the advisability of recognising approved Co-operative Banks of well defined status to work as agents of the Reserve Bank in centres where there are no branches of the Imperial Bank of India. The Reserve Banks, they say, may with the approval of Government, entrust the management of treasuries, and subtreasuries to approved Co-operative Banks. The Committee is of opinion that Clause 7 (1) (e) should be so amended as that this nomination should be made from among persons connected with Co-operative Banks. As the apex Co-operative Banks in various Provinces have now formed an Association for representation of common interests the committee would suggest that the nomination should be made on the recommendation of the Association of Provincial Co-operative Banks.

APEX BANKS.

Referring to Clause 14 (4) (e) which provides for the grant of loans and advances for fixed periods not exceeding ninety days on the security of promissory Notes of banks mentioned in the schedule, intended, among other purposes, for the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, the memorandum says as this is a type of business which is being increasingly handled by co-operative banks—the financing of seasonal agricultural operations especially—provision should be made in the clause to the conduct of such business with provincial or apex banks even though their names are not placed on the schedule. Otherwise, they fear that joint stock capitalist banks, owing to their favourable position with the Reserve Bank of India, will gradually capture this business and thus hamper the progress of the co-operative movement in a field where admittedly the co-operative method is the most suitable. Under the clause business can be transacted against promissory notes supported by documents giving title to goods which have been transferred, hypothecated or assigned as security for advances, and the Committee point out that no documents giving title to goods will be available for the financing of seasonal agricultural operations. The financing will commence with ploughing and the purchase of seed and the only documents which could be obtained would be "lien" on crops or other agricertural produce. Unless the clause is amended so as to cover this security, the memorandum says it will hardly be possible to obtain any facilities for the financing of seasonal agricultural operations.

As Co-operative Banks now aspire to a higher status, the Committee urges inclusion of the names of the apex co-operative banks in various provinces in the Schedule, but only on condition that they may be exempted from the provision in respect of the deposit of cash reserves with the Reserve Bank. The Committee points out that the omission of this provision has been demanded by joint stock banking circles and that it has also been suggested that if any deposits are insisted on they should be in the form of Government Securities.

RELATIONS WITH IMPERIAL BANK.

Concluding their memorandum the Committee points out that as the Imperial Bank of India will hereafter cease to be bankers to Government and as their opertions will not be influenced as heretofore by Government, there is a possibility of the Imperial Bank of India withdrawing the assistance granted to co-operative banks mainly on the ground that they no longer enjoy the free use of Government funds. The Committee maintain that although the free use of all Government funds is withdrawn, the Imperial Bank receive very handsome concessions and privileges under the proposed terms of Agreement and will continue to enjoy special public confidence as the sole agents of the Reserve Bank. Government may, therefore, well call upon them to continue the present facilities allowed to Co-operative Banks in different provinces and the Committee urge upon the Select Committee the need for introducing a provision to this effect in the terms of agreement between the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank.—Free Press.

A report of a crash of two aeroplanes on Sunday night near the railway station resulting in serious injuries to the pilots and mechanics of both machines has come from Rohri to Hyderabad (Sind).

BAKR-ID IN DELHI

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE PROMULGATES ORDERS.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF ANY KIND FORBIDDEN

DELHI June 1.

The District Magistrate of Delhi has promulgated two orders to-day in connection with the forthcoming Baker-Id. Both orders are under the provisions of Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code. One of them prohibits the carrying of any firearm, dang or other weapon in the streets of Delhi. It also prohibits the collection or keeping of the aforementioned weapons or any heap of stones, bricks or any other missiles in any building within the same limits.

The second order regulates the arrangements for the sale and sacrifice of horned cattle other than sheep or goat within the limits of Delhi. By this order, the slaughter of horned cattle at any place other than the slaughter house is prohibited as also the exposure or parading for sale or otherwise of horned cattle other than sheep or goat intended for sacrifice. No animal or batch of animals could be taken to the slaughter house or otherwise accompanied by more than seven persons. The painting or ornamentation of animals with a view to attract undue attention is also prohibited. No person is to do anything which will injure the feelings of others, such as exhibiting flesh or making improper remarks or gestures. In conclusion the order lays down the limits within which cattle could be introduced in the city or led to the slaughter house, or their meat carried back to houses in the city. It further gives a list of the prohibited areas. Persons contravening the orders shall be punishable under Section 188 Indian Penal Code.—A. P.

FOOT BALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The Bombay Gym. made their first appearance in this season's Harwod League yesterday when they drew with the Royal Artillery. There have been some changes in the team but old statwarts comprise the major part and these have a stiffening effect Nichol between the sticks and Terry at full back offer a difficult proposition for any set of forwards, and in the first line of defence we have the resourceful Bradley and Irvane who retains his old position. Hoseason has been promoted to the first team and deserves his place, which in Thow and Innes the team has a pair of reliable wingers.

It was a good game but the players have still to smooth off the rough edges which months of inactivity have caused. The Gymkhana began well and as the result of good constructive work by the halves Donald scored the first goal. The gunners settled down to work in heir slow but sure manner and, slinging the ball about well, Fieldhouse equalised before the interval. In the second half the military half-backs showed good anticipation and were always on the spot to check the Gym. forwards, which their forwards were not fast enough for the civilians and after a keen half-hour's play the and arrived with the teams still level.

Bombay Gym. 1 goal.
R. A. 1 goal.

Bombay Gym:—Nicol; Whitehead and Terry; Irvine; Bradley and Hoseason; Thow, Groundwater, Donald, Muirhead and Innes.

R. A:—Bull; Mill and Brown; Miller, Benham and Smith, Mitchell, Upton, Fieldhouse, Devine and Ruthers.

Referee. Mr., Lowe.

TO DAY'S MATCH.

South Saffords vs. Y.M.C.A.

Shortest Way to Swaraj
"CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION
20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition.

PROGRESSIVE BHOPAL

HINDU-MUSLIM ENTENTE

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir—Residents of British India often think that they would learn very little by visits to Indian States. But I discovered it to be otherwise when I visited Mysore, and this time I chose Bhopal a Muhamadan State on the confines of Central Provinces.

It is generally supposed that as a part of Malwa, Bhopal must be extraordinarily hot but it is otherwise. The temperature seldom touched 100 in the verandah of the house where I happened to stay. This was an agreeable surprise to me. But the greater one is the magnificent lake of which the Bhopalis are rightly proud. The city presents a typical Muhamadan look nont only by its towers and minarets but by the doors of houses having curtains on them or against them. There is scarcely any one in India who does not know how well Bhopal has printed itself on the pages of the history of modern India. H. H. the Begum of Bhopal who recently abdicated in favour of her son, the present Ruler of the State, H. H. Nawab Hamidulla Khan, is herself a well-educated lady and is still remembered by the people of the State for her generosity and statesmanship. Her Highness ruled the State for a quarter of a century with the greatest success and her abdication is proof positive of her large mindedness. She is reported to be a very devout Muhamadan and in her work entitled "Purposes of Marriage" she defends the Purdan system in a manner seldom thought of. As an enlightened administrator she took large strides and paved the way for the future progress of the State.

The present Ruler of the State is a graduate of the Aligarh University and he is very proud of his Alma Mater. He is assisted in his governance by an Executive Council consisting of five members three of whom are Muhamadans, one an Englishman and one a Hindu. To a visitor from British India which is seething with communal quarrels Bhopal, a Muhamadan State, with a preponderence of Hindu community presents an agreeable surprise. In a town of about 400 masjids and a large Hindu population the two communities are living side by side in perfect amity and goodwill towards each other. The credit is due mainly to the large mindedness of his Highness who is ever anxious to treat both the communities alike. On the last Holi occassion His Highness surprised his Hindu subjects by taking part in the festivities. After the festivities were over he entertained thousands of Hindus to a sumptuous repast. A special reception was held and the loyalty and affection displayed by the Hindus pleased him so much that, it is said that His Highness is thinking of making it an annual fixture. I was told that there is a law in Bhopal by which the conversion of a Muhamadan to another religion is prohibited. But I understand on good authority that His Highness thinks of according perfect freedom of conscience by abrogating this law. As an enlightened Ruler His Highness soon turned his attention to the economic condition of his people and took up the question of land tenure in hand. The present land revenue system is a remnant of the old crude form of village farming; and on examination His Highness discovered that the system benefits neither the State nor the cultivator and in consultation with his Council has decided to introduce the Ryotwari system under which every cultivator holds his land direct from the State. The incidence of land revenue is said to be pretty high at present but under the new system His Highness hopes to get the same revenue with a more equitable rate. His Highness is a strong believer in the theory of efficiency at any cost and does not hesitate to draw officers from wherever he can get the best man he wants. Central Provinces naturally gets the largest share in this respect and two of the ablest officers of C.P. have been imported by His Highness. One is put in charge of Forests and in spite of previous reckless denudation the new Chief Conservator of Forests shows marked progress in the growth of forests and the forest revenue. The other is in charge of Police Department which has improved considerably in efficiency since the arrival of this Officer. Education is making rapid progress and one is suprised to find two flourishing Girls Schools and a Ladies' Club in a Muhamadan town. Justice is administered by a Chief Court consisting of three judges all of whom are Law graduates and in the interior it is in the hands of the Executive Officers of the State. His Highness may do well in separating the Civil Judiciary from the Magistracy of his State, as a first step towards a complete separation of the Judicial from the Executive administration.

Bhopal tried the experiment of absolute prohibition of drink by force of law, but soon discovered that without a previous campaign for educating the people the policy of prohibition resulted in loss of revenue without securing a corresponding benefit to the people. It has, therefore, been decided to revive the excise revenue under certain restrictions from the 1st of the June 1927.

Bhopal has the unique advantage of possessing the largest Buduhistic monuments in Central India in the magnificient Topes of Sannchi. Under the direction of Sir John Marshall, the Director General of Arcaeology in India, these "Stupas" have been restored in many places. These monuments are maintained by the Bhopal State at a considerable cost. A Meuseum is attached to it where one finds the relics from 250 B.C. collected in one place. Sanchi is now a favourite resort of tourists from all over the world; and, thanks to the energy and enthusiasm of the Curator, a double graduate Bengali gentleman, who spares no pains in explaining the significance of every part of the monument to the visitors of all ranks and sorts, a visit to these monuments is an unmixed pleasure.

The Public Works Department is largely in evidence in Bhopal and the Minto Hall, now under construction, is a proof of their ability and sense of aesthetics. But the prosperity of the State will be considerably enhanced if their attention is directed towards opening up of the country by the construction of new roads and maintaining the existing ones in good order. Bhopal is a rich tract for wheat and cotton and if the country were opened up the revenues of the State would go up by leaps and bounds. Let them remember that good roads are cheap at any cost.

With an enlightened ruler, a progressive Council and particularly the guidance of the Mother Begum of Bhopal of mature experience Bhopal promises a happy augury for the future; and a visit to it by the budding Legislators of British India will not only more than repay the trouble involved but will help considerably in solving the delicate question of the relation of the India States to British India under the Reformed Constitution.—Yours.

K. V. BRAHMA.

Amraoti-Camp, Berar,
June 1.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S TOUR IN TAMIL NAD

MADRAS, May 30.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Congress President, is starting shortly on a tour of the Tamil Districts. Explaining the objects of his tour to a press representative, Mr. Iyengar said: I shall make it my endeavour to promote communal harmony, and as far as practicable, political unity and co-operation. My main business will be to explain the resolution on Hindu-Moslem relation to the people and to enlist their sympathy and support, to settle details and to try and get agreed proposals as regards the two outstanding questions. My next business will be to execute the labour resolution of the All-India Congress Committee and particularly the further business of enlisting members for the Reception Committee for the next Congress, and arranging the collection of funds.—A. P.

MADRAS COLLECTORS' CONFERENCE

OOTACAMUND, May 30.

The Collectors' conference commenced sitting to-day at the Secretariat. It is being attented by all members of the Executive Counell, and Ministers and Secretaries to the Government. The proceedings are not open to the press, but it is understood that His Excellency the the Governor, in his opening speech, invited the support of all collectors to borstal institutes and the discharged prisoners aid society. Several important matters of administrative interest are on the agenda and the sittings are expeected to last one week. It is understood that the Government has under consideration the question of bringing an anending bill to the Local Boards Act. Important changes are contemplated, including the total abolition of nominations to local boards and provision for the establishment of a net work of panchayats in the province.—A. P.

"JORMELA" IN LAHORE

LAHORE, May 31.

The birthday anniversary of Guru Arjan Dev popularly known as the Jormela which is held here every year will be celebrated this year by the Sikhs in the Gurdwara outside the Fort, on Friday, June 3rd. As the Mahomedans have to offer their Jumma prayers in the Badshahi mosque near the fort on the same day the authorities here are taking every precautions to avoid any clash between the Sikhs and Mahomedans. Several leading citizens met the Deputy Commissioner to-day in connection with this and discussed the precautionary measures to be taken.—A. P.

STAMP OUT CHOLERA BY INOCULATION

CALCUTTA, May 31.

"Cholera inoculation is the simplest and most certain preventive of cholera that we know. Make use of it yourselves, for your servants and employees and induce your friends and acquaintances to do likewise, for, by doing this you will not only protect yourselves but you will also help the community and sanitary authorities in their affairs to stamp out cholera," said Dr. Bentley, Direactor of Public Health addressing the Rotary Club this afternoon. —Free Press.

The Deputy Magistrate of Seerampur convicted Panchanan Mukherjee, grandson of the Raja Utterpara of criminal assault on a Bhutia girl named Shunia, a ward of Lt.-Col Gogilerist, while she was at the residence of the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default four months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

During the week ending 28th May there were in all 257 attacks and 111 deaths in the whole of Central Registration District as against 206 and 78 in the preceding week. Nine more villages have been affected during the week.

POT GRADUATE STUDIES

REORGANIZATION SCHEME

SYNDICATE'S NEW PROPOSAL

The Senate of the University of Bombay will at its meeting on 18th instant consider the report of the Syndicate on the question of the reorganization of University postgraduate studies and research. The report says:—

When the terms of office of Professor K. T. Shah and Assistant Professor C. N. Vakil expired, the Syndicate recommended to the Senate that they be re-appointed for brief periods, pending the reorganization of the Postgraduate teaching in this University which was in the contemplation of the Syndicate.

The Syndicate have given their most careful thought to the whole question of Postgraduate teaching and they have decided to submit to the Senate the following report in this connection. In arriving at these conclusions the Syndicate were greatly assisted by the labours of a Committee, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, Professor P. A. Wadia, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Principal H. Hamill and Mr. K. M. Munshi, appointed by them to consider the question in all its aspects and to draw up a comprehensive scheme of Postgraduate teaching, including, consistently with the existing resources of the University, such subjects other than Economies and Sociology for which a provision already existed as, in virtue of their academic or practical value, were entitled to be ranked as fit subjects for Postgraduate teaching. After a due consideration of all the suggestions which reached the Committee from different sources, it made a report to the Syndicate which was discussed at several sittings of a special meeting of the Syndicate and finally adopted with such modifications as were deemed necessary or desirable for the purpose of reconciling different opinions and different points of view.

The report now laid before the Senate for approval is the outcome of these careful and prolonged deliberations on a subject of vital importance to the development and prestige of this University.

PRESENT SYSTEM UNSATISFACTORY.

The Syndicate are of opinion that the present arrangement regarding Postgraduate Studies and Research, consisting as it does of a Postgraduate Board of Management, a Postgraduate Board of Studies and a Controlling Committee under a person nominated by the Syndicate, is unsatisfactory. In order to ensure coordination and harmony both in teaching and administration it is necessary that there be only a Department of Postgraduate Studies and Research, which will absorb the present School of Economies and Sociology, controlled by a single body called the Board of Postgraduate Studies and Research. The constitution and functions of such a Board as the Syndicate have in view are given in clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Regulations appended in Schedule A. The Syndicate are not quite satisfied with the present system of appointing Postgraduate lecturers to deliver 24 lectures in a year. Such a system does not tend towards a constant contact of the student with the lecturer nor does it conduce to that constant supervision which is necessary for the proper conduct of Research work. In the opinion of the Syndicate, Postgraduate teaching and Research work should be in charge of whole-time Professors who can do justice to their duties only by whole-hearted devotion to them, and, by being constantly within easy reach of students for reference or advice, can inspire enthusiasm for higher learning or original work and see that that enthusiasm fructifies into irresistible love for higher knowledge and persistent effort towards the development of originality. To accomplish this ideal, care will have to be taken to confer the dignity of University Professor on such persons only as have attained an eminent position in the world of learning and by the high results of their own researches are capable of creating an impression of their undoubted capacity to attract students to themselves and to their studies and encouragingly guide them through their difficulties, however seemingly great.

The Syndicate are of opinion that such Professors should be appointed for a term of three years only ordinarily on a salary of Rs. 800—50—900. In cases of approved work the term may be extended to two years more with a salary of Rs. 950 during the first year and Rs. 1,000 during the second year. If the same person is re-appointed at the end of five years he will draw a salary of Rs. 1,000 during his next term of office.

APPOINTMENT OF READERS.

As the proposed Department of Postgraduate teaching develops it may be found necessary to appoint assistants to the Professors, who may be called Readers, but the Syndicate are of opinion that for Readerships only such persons should be selected as by their academic qualifications and previous career give a guarantee that after some years' training in the Department they would be in a position to fill the Professorial chair, if they are called to it in course of time, with honour to themselves and the University and benefit to the students. A Readership will, like a Professorship, be in the first instance tenable for three years and will carry a salary of Rs. 550—50—650. If it is extended to two years more as a reward of approved work it will during the fourth year carry a salary of Rs. 700 and during the fifth year a salary of Rs. 750. If it is renewed for a further term of three years, it will carry a salary of Rs. 750.

The Syndicate also consider it desirable that the existing resources in the shape of the staffs of the affiliated Bombay Colleges should be utilised for the work of the Postgraduate department and that the co-operation of the Professors of these Colleges should be secured by obtaining their services as part-time University Lecturers.

EXTRA-MURAL LECTURES.

The Syndicate realise that the University owes a duty not only to its alumni, but also to the general public, to those who are outside its fold. It is incumbent upon it to dissipate ignorance wherever it exists and to spread the light of knowledge far and wide, as far as its finances permit. With this conception of the duty of a University the Syndicate contemplate inaugurating a system of extra-mural University lectures and engaging, for the purpose, capable men for suitable subjects, paying them at a rate varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per lecture "plus" travelling allowance at one First Class return fare for each course. At the beginning, the Syndicate desire that such lectures should not exceed 100 a year in number.

PUBLICATION BOARD.

The Syndicate also realise that as a stimulus to the spirit of research in this University a provision should be made for the publication of the results of the researches carried on within or without the University. It is absolutely necessary that every research of outstanding merit conducted in the University or elsewhere should be afforded an opportunity and also the means of making itself known to all such persons as are interested in its results and of being judged by them. With this end in view, the Syndicate recommend that a Publication Board be constituted and empowered as in Schedule C.

The Syndicate beg to inform the Senate that to meet the liabilities involved in the development outlined above, a sum of Rs. 1,42,000 as under is available at present:—

	Rs.
Government grant for the development of the University ..	55,000
Government grant for the School of Economies and Sociology ..	12,000
Contribution of the University towards the expenses of Postgraduate teaching	25,000
Grant by Government of Bombay in this year's budget	50,000
Total	1,42,000

SENATE'S SCHEME.

For the present the Syndicate place before the Senate a detailed scheme strictly limited to Postgraduate teaching only. As the financial resources of the University grow and the lessons of experience are learnt, the Senate will be recommended to provide additional facilities for Postgraduate Teaching and Research work, to institute Extension lectures and to undertake the work of publication, as necessary accessories to the proper realisation of the great enterprise of converting this University into a teaching University on which the Syndicate invite the Senate definitely and deliberately to embark. In the meantime, before this consummation is reached, the Syndicate submit to the Senate the following scheme for the immediate inauguration of a Department of Postgraduate Teaching and Research.

Schedule A relates to the constitution and functions of the Board of Postgraduate Studies and Research; Schedule B sets forth an estimate of the maximum cost of the four sections of Postgraduate Studies into which the Department is at present divided; Schedule C contains a brief statement of the composition and duties of the Publication Board.

As the University is not in a position at present, in the absence of its own laboratories, to organise a department of Postgraduate Teaching in Scientific subjects, the Syndicate have made a provision in their allocation of funds to Section C for grants for Research in Science to such institutions as are adequately equipped for original investigation and offer students sufficiently prepared to undertake research.

MR. MUNSHI'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. K. M. Munshi has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

(1) That the Report of the Syndicate on the question of the reorganization of University Postgraduate Studies and Research be recorded.

(2) That the regulations appended to the Report under Schedule A be substituted for the existing regulations 1 to 14, inclusive, published at pages 435-38 of the current issue of the University Handbook.

(3) That the regulations relating to a University Publication Board under Schedule C be approved and inserted in the University Handbook immediately after the regulations under Schedule A.

(4) That the estimate of maximum expenses given under Schedule B be approved.

(5) That Professor K. T. Shah, B.A. (Bom.), B.Sc., Econ. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, be re-appointed University Professor of Economics under the revised regulations for a period of three years from the 1st of July 1927 on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000.

(6) That Mr. C. N. Vakil, M.A. (Bom.), M.Sc., Econ. (Lond.), F.S.S., be appointed University Professor of Economies under the revised regulations for a period of three years from the 1st of July 1927 on a monthly salary of Rs. 800 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 900; and, if continued in the same post for two years more, his salary to be Rs. 950 during the fourth year and Rs. 1,000 during the fifth.

(7) That the present two Readers in Sociology continue in their grades until the expiry of their agreements with the University.

(8) That the Syndicate be requested to make recommendations to the Senate at an early date in the matter of the appointments of other full-time Professors provided for in the revised regulations.

(9) That, subject to any appointment already made by the Senate, the Syndicate be authorized to provide the necessary office establishment for the Department of Postgraduate Studies and Research on such terms as regards salary, etc., as they may deem proper.

MIGRATION TO SUBURBS.

RAPID PROGRESS.

The following is issued by the Office of the Land Manager, Development Department, Bombay, for public information:—

"The operations of the Development Department have had a remarkable effect on the growing tendency of Bombay citizens to make their homes in the suburbs and the result has been a great expansion of building operations in West Salsette in the last few years.

In the Chapel Road Scheme at Bandra only eleven plots out of 144 remained unsold and the Development Department is now offering these remaining plots at specially reduced rates in order to close the scheme accounts. The rest of the area is already well built over. The old tank has been filled and the site now forms a recreation ground for the residents in the Scheme. The Gymkhana or the club will be shortly started in order to provide facilities for exercise and recreation.

The Danda Scheme nearby has recently been opened up by the extension of Turner Road in a direct line to the Sea front. It is the best situated of all the Government Schemes and practically all the magnificent plots on the sea front are already in private hands. The scheme is a small one, and the remaining plots are expected to be sold quickly.

The next scheme at Khar is by far the most popular with the public. It is divided into four sectors. No shops are allowed in the Scheme except in the sector near the station and with the large population now resident at Khar there is at present an excellent opportunity for investing money in plots for shops in this sector. Practically the whole of the next sector, to the west of the Ghodbunder Road, has been sold and no cheap plots are now available in the Scheme except in the two sectors recently opened up. The popularity of this scheme has been largely promoted by the assistance given to the purchasers through the state aided building scheme which enables them to meet the greater part of their expenditure by paying in monthly instalments. These instalments are no larger than rents paid in Bombay and the enterprising man can thus own his own house in the Suburbs free of encumbrance after 15 years. The fact that Government have advanced Rs. 8 lakhs up-to-date in this way gives an idea of the popularity of the scheme.

On the other side of Salsette the Development Department have plots for sale at Kirol North (Ghatkopar) and Chembur. The Chembur Scheme is now showing signs of activity. A Co-operative Society has taken over an area of 70,000 square yards for its members. The roads in the Society's Area are practically complete and building will soon begin. The old Executive Engineer's Office and outbuildings are being converted into a Boys' School and arrangements for establishing a Girls' School are under way.

There is a wide range in the price of building plots to suit all purses. They may be obtained as cheaply as Rs. 3 per square yard at Chembur while the best plots at Danda realise four times this amount.

Illustrated booklets for each scheme and a pamphlet explaining the State aided building Scheme have been prepared and may be obtained post free for a few annas from the Land Manager, Development Department, Old Custom House Yard, Fort Bombay. Printed plans of each scheme showing each building plot according to its number may be obtained in the same way at a cost of Re. 1 per copy."

Seth Damodar Swaroop, who was released by the U. P. Government because of his very bad health, while he was an under-trial prisoner in connexion with the Kakori Conspiracy Case, is now at the Rajpur Sanitorium, Dehra Dun, undergoing medical treatment.—Free Press.

Prof. C. K. Webster, Professor of International Politics in the University of Wales, has been appointed reader of Calcutta University to deliver a course of six lectures on Modern History and Diplomacy on a remuneration of Rs. 2000.—Free Press.

The Working Committee of the Shradananda Memorial Trust will be held on June 3 at the Birla House, Bombay, and not on June 20 at Delhi.—Free Press.

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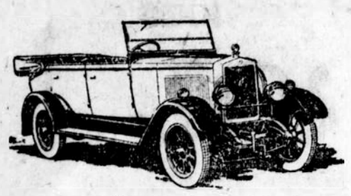

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PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

SYNDICATE'S REPORT

The Syndicate of the Bombay University have submitted to the Senate a report on the question of the physical training of University students.

In this the Syndicate state: After a careful scrutiny of all the reports and the varied suggestions contained in them, the Syndicate requested Principal Covernton to consult Mr. Weber and to draw up a rough scheme. Dr. K. G. Naik was also requested to consult an expert in Baroda he knew and submit a report as to the best way of dealing with the question of physical training in the Colleges. On the receipt of these tentative schemes, the Syndicate addressed a letter to the heads of colleges expressing their desire that provision of some kind of physical training should be made in every college and asking for a report as to what provision already existed in their respective colleges or what provision they were going to make in that respect.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR.

Again the replies of the heads of colleges to the above letter were referred for consideration to a committee consisting of Principal K. R. Kanitkar, Dr. Purshotamdas T. Patel, Principal H. Hamill, the Rev. J. Duhr, S.J., and Principal H. R. Hamley who, with the exception of two dissentients, reported that a scheme of compulsory physical training should be introduced as an experimental measure for two years in the affiliated Medical Colleges only and attached a modification of the Covernton-Weber Scheme with that end in view. They further recommended that principals of colleges in different centres be asked to confer together and after consulting medical and physical training experts to draw up schemes which they considered applicable to their own conditions and to prepare estimates of the staffs required and of the expenses which the application of the scheme to them would entail. One of the dissentients laid emphasis on the necessity of the universal application of the scheme, deprecating its partial application to the medical colleges only and of the appointment of a University Director of Physical Training; the other while supporting the former as regards the appointment of a Director, disapproved of any compulsory measure being adopted before a voluntary scheme in a systematic way, embracing all the colleges, had been tried.

SYNDICATE'S RECOMMENDATION.

This brief history of the various stages through which this all-important question of the physical welfare of the students of the University has passed will show that the resolutions which the Syndicate now submit to the Senate on this subject are the outcome of prolonged and laborious deliberations and consultations carried on by the Syndicate in a spirit of genuine concern for the physical health and efficiency of the young men who enter the portals of this University. It is hoped that, undeterred by the addition to its already heavy responsibilities of the further responsibility of importing to the bodies of our students that vigour and elasticity which it has been its constant endeavour so far to impart to their minds, the Senate will accord its approval to them.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS.

The Senate will be asked to sanction the following regulations:

(1) Compulsory physical training shall at the outset be given to all students in the affiliated colleges during the first two years of under-graduate study. (2) (a) All colleges affiliated to the University, excepting those for post-graduate studies, shall conduct a medical examination of students admitted to the college (b) The examination must be conducted by a qualified medical graduate appointed for the purpose by the college authorities. (c) After due examination, the examiner shall record the height, weight, chest and waist measurements and the defects of the body, sight and hearing of each student, in a form to be approved of by the University, and a copy of such record shall be preserved in the college and another copy forwarded to the parent or guardian of each student. (d) The physical instructor of the college, whenever possible, shall be present at the medical examination. (e) A student transferring himself from one college to another must present his medical record with his transfer certificate. (3) Students who are certified by their medical record as normal shall be put through a course of physical training twice a week.

SPECIAL GROUPS.

(4) Students shown by their record as requiring a special form of training shall be grouped according to their physical needs into classes and shall be put through special exercises at least twice a week, in groups not exceeding 20. The colleges shall submit a schedule of the proposed exercise for each defect to the University for approval. (5) (a) The physical training of a normal student shall include set drill and minor games and, so far as possible, shall be conducted in the evening. (b) The major games (e. g., football, tennis, cricket, hockey), service in the University Training Corps, or Athletics, can be taken up by the students at their option and the students regularly attending such optionals will be exempted from compulsory physical training. (c) Every college at least once a term shall test the physical progress of each student by some kind of physical efficiency test conducted by its physical instructor. In case of defectives such tests shall be conducted at such regular intervals as the medical authorities may in each case consider necessary. (6) No student shall be promoted from the First Year Class to the Intermediate class or be admitted to the Inter-Arts or Science Examination of the University unless he is certified by the Principal of his College to have completed satisfactorily a course of physical training in accordance with the principles of physical training laid down by the University.

(7) All affiliated colleges, except those for postgraduate studies, shall employ a qualified physical instructor who shall devote himself entirely to physical training of the students. (8) A physical instructor shall be deemed by the University so qualified if he shall either—(a) have received a Diploma granted by the School of Physical Training at Madras (1 year's course), or (b) have undergone a special six months' course organised by the University. (9) The University shall appoint a University Director of Physical Training who will—(a) direct the course of training for physical instructors. (b) visit the affiliated colleges and direct the regular course of instruction given by the colleges and give a few lectures on physical fitness, diet personal and social hygiene (sex-hygiene and venereal diseases).

CAPITULATIONS IN PERSIA.

THEIR GENESIS.

The "Near East and India" writes:—The fact, which we noted last week, that the Shah of Persia has just drawn attention to the so-called capitulatory regime in Persia, refers one to the history of special priviles for foreigners in Persia It is worthy of note that these date, and derive solely, from the Treaty of Turkomanchai, which was signed between Russia and Persia in 1828. The circumstances of this origin deserve attention. At that time Persia, under the avaricious Fath Ali Shah, had been decisively beaten in war by Russia, and the demands that the Tsar's representatives made, on the attainment of victory were not light. In Article VII. of the Treaty of Commerce which is annexed to the main Treaty of Tukomanchai, it is provided that differences between Russian and Persian subjects shall be examined or judged only in the presence of a dragoman of the Russian Legation or Consulate. Now the insertion of this Article may be alternatively construed as implying the existence at that time in Persia of mal-administration of justice or of the complete untrustworthiness of Persian judges, or merely as a piece of Tsarist vindictiveness and dictatorial temper. Its bearing on the present position in Persia is, however, profound.

EUROPEANS AND PERSIA.

Actually, this Article is the only legal basis of Capitulations in Persia, although it is the ground on which all Western nations have subsequently conducted their intercourse with Persia. The extra-territorial privileges introduced by this Treaty of Turkomanchai have been extended to other Europeans, and are largely in force today. Russia, of course, made at least nominal renunciation, in 1921, of her special privileges in Persia; but the majority of other nations have continued to enjoy "most favoured nation" treatment. It is, therefore, fairly obvious that Persia is making no very monstrous claim in seeking the abolition of a regime which was introduced by Tsarist Russia, followed by other nations, and then renounced by Bolsheviist Russia. Recently, she wholly reorganised her Ministry of Justice, under Davar, and if the good results that are hoped for from this reform are realised, it is possible that the present Shah may see the special privileges of foreigners renounced in Persia.

ADDRESS TO RAO SABHEB V. R. REGE

A pleasant function took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Accountant-General's office, on the occasion of presenting an address to Rao Saheb Ravji Vithal Rege, Assistant Accounts Officer, Bombay, on the eve of his retirement, when Mr. N. V. Raghawan Accountant-General, presided and addressed a few words suitable to the occasion. In the course of the address it was stated:—

"We the members of this office, beg leave to approach you on the eve of your retirement with this address as a token of our sincere regard and respect. It is a duty which is alike fraught with pain and pleasure, pain in as much as we shall be missing you from our midst, and pleasure as it affords us an opportunity of giving expression to our feelings of deep gratitude and of admiration for your many sterling qualities of head and heart. By your energy, zeal and devotion to duty you have risen from the lowest rungs of the official ladder to this high position which you are quitting to-day and you have thus set an example for all of us to emulate. After a hard and strenuous service of over 30 years in this office you are retiring to-day to enjoy a well earned rest and it is our prayer that long life and happines be conchsafed to you."

Students of the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha have finished a tour of 150 miles entirely on foot, without the aid of any conveyance. They visited some places of historical and other importance in Poona and Satara Districts, viz. Torna; Rajgad, Wai, Bhatghare etc. Most of the boys were high-school students in their 'teens.

A correspondent of "Forward" says Prassanna Chandra Chattarjee, a detenu, at present interned at Simlapul, in district Bankura, has been suffering from malignant malaria and no proper arrangement is said to have been made for his treatment. It is understood he has applied for home domicile.—Free Press.

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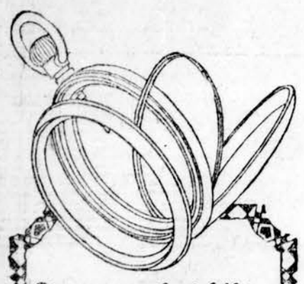

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